**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

*Corrected up to March* 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,700—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.**

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| 2-8 7-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12-8 |
| 23-8 12-0 | | 23-0 |
| 25-0 13-8 | Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme | 25-0 |
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"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are th largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Tuesday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | SIAM ..... | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.... | 27th Aug. |
| BL | THAMES..... | 4113 | 600 | W. A. Seaton .... | 3rd Sept. |
| † | ASSAM..... | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd ..... | 10th ,, Friday. |
| BL | GANGES ..... | 4205 | 800 | T. J. Alderton ..... | 20th Sept. |
| † | SIAM ..... | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell ..... | 27th ,, |
| BL | ORIENTAL .. | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart ..... | 4th Oct. |
| † | ASSAM ..... | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd ..... | 11th ,, |
| BL | CLYDE..... | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt ..... | 18th ,, |
| † | SIAM ..... | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell ..... | 25th ,, |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J Orman ..... | 1st Nov. |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUTLEJ ..... | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester. | 29th Aug. |
| PESHAWUR .. | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule ..... | 2th Sept. |
| MALWA ..... | 2970 | 500 | G. W. H. Browne | 26th ,, |
| COROMANDEL | 4499 | 800 | I. Reeves ..... | 10th Oct. |
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4003 | 700 | W. Atkinson ..... | 24th ,, |
| THAMES..... | 4113 | 600 | W. A. Seaton .... | 7th Nov. |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

| Steamers. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO ..... | 5,000 800 | 10th Sept. | 10th Oct. |
| SINGAPORE ..... | 5,000 800 | 1st Oct. | 1st Nov. |
| D. BALDUINO ..... | 5,000 800 | 20th Oct. | 20th Nov. |
| MANILLA ..... | 5,000 800 | 10th Nov. | 10th Dec. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charg Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO ..... | On the 9th September 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 20, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX (new) | F. Egger..... | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Sept. |
| POSEIDON ..... | F. Kossovich | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ..... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 1 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI... | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION..... | B. Vidos..... | 3,500 | 550 | 10th Sept. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE..... | L. Lemesich .. | 4,200 | 600 | 14th Sept. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th September.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA ..... | Geo Read ..... | 3,095 | 7th Sept. |
| PERSIA..... | Hutchison ..... | 3,547 | 20th ,, |

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889.

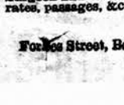
### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN SINCLAIR.. | Kewley ..... | 3,000 | on or about 24th Aug. |

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN BUCHANAN. | W. Millar..... | 3,000 | on or about 28th Aug. |



THE Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates, passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents,

Forbes Street, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th August, 1889.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

| CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a. | | CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 ... Still..... | BURGUNDY ...Chablis..... A favourite White Dinner Wine. | 11 0 |
| 20 0 ... Still..... | BURGUNDY ...Beaune..... A fine red full-bodied Wine. | 11 0 |
| 25 0 ... Still..... | BURGUNDY ...Macon ..... Distinguished for flavour and aroma. | 13 8 |
| 23 0 ... Still..... | BURGUNDY ...Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. | 12 8 |
| 33 0 ... Still..... | BURGUNDY...Chambertin... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous. | 17 8 |
| 21 0 ... Fine..... | SAUTERNE...Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine. | 11 8 |
| 24 0 ... Superior | SAUTERNE from the Bordeaux Dist... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma. | 13 8 |
| 33 0 ... Haut ... | SAUTERNE, very rich and fine..... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body. | 17 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | Cash |
|---|---|
| TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs. | 29 0 |
| TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,, ,, | 33 0 |
| TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ..... ,, ,, | 37 0 |
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinaluse ..... ,, ,, | 61 0 |

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### STRONG FOLDING SODA WATER BASKETS.

MADE OF ZINC WITH HINGES AND HANDLES.

FOR holding or carrying six Bottles of Aerated Water, Wine or Beer.

When not in use they fold into a small space and are very convenient for either sending for supplies or travelling.

Each Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### CASCARA LOZENGES,

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

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FOR DRYING AND MATURING

CIGARS.

| 1 Quart | 2 Quarts, | 4 Quarts, | 7 Quarts, |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2-8. | Rs. 3-8. | Rs. 5. | Rs. 10. |

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS. | Triangular in Shape. Made to fit any part of the body. The curves of the sides are moulded on the living model, so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted. |

Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance postage extra.

### HIGHLAND

PHŒNIX BRAND.

Cash Price, Rs. 25 per doz.

THIS Really Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a Full, Ripe, Mellow Flavour such as can only be found in a genuine fully matured Spirit.

### MALT

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

### WHISKY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.

Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SPECIAL VALUE

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS.

THORPE & Co.,

### DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Pant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.,
Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 6ft.,
Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 3in.,
Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.

Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for a long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.

Per yard Rs. 7-8.

### DAMASK NAPKINS.

Size 3-4 by 3-4,
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE & CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf.. | 16-8 |
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| Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ...20 to 24 |
| Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ...35 to 38 |
| Russian Leather Lace Boots ... ... ... ... ... | ...20 |
| ,, ,, Oxford Shoes ... ... ... ... ... | ...15-8 |
| Screw Trees for long Boots ... ... ... ... ... ... | ...25 |
| Do for short Boots... ... ... ... ... ... | ...20 |

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

*N.B.*—For mofussil orders an old boot or shoe should be sent as a guide for size.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

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OF

MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTGART, ESTBLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.

(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.

PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.

OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.

PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner

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THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

| "THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO. | "THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO. | "THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE. |
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| For cash with order, Rs. 710. | For cash with order, Rs. 780. | For cash with order, Rs. 1,350. |
| On the Hire System. | On the Hire System. | On the Hire System. |
| By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840. | By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912. | By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680. |
| Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. | Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. | Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra. |
| Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona. | Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona. | Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona. |

Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA. } MARCKS & CO., LD., { 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower BOMBAY.

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FOR THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A DELICIOUS HEALTHY SAUCE.

"ROYAL MESS" Per large bottle, As. 10 only

Per Large bottle, Ans. 10 only. RELISH.

NOT HOT BUT MOST PIQUANT AND APPETISING.

POONA. Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Building and Byculla Bridge.

### PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

### GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

### FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR THE ABOVE

CELEBRATED CIGARS.

PRICES.

| | | Per 100 Rs. a. |
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| FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. | 1 ... | 4 0 |
| Do. | ,, 2 ... | 3 12 |
| Do. | ,, 3 ... | 3 8 |
| Do. | 6 inches long... | 5 4 |

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies, Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a | "HUMBER." |
| The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a | "HUMBER." |
| The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a | "HUMBER." |
| The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a | "HUMBER." |
| 200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a | "HUMBER." |
| HUMBER & Co. | obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885. |
| HUMBER & Co. | have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles. |
| HUMBER & Co. | have always obtained the Highest Award. |
| HUMBER & Co. | hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRICYCLE ..... | 155 | out of | 156 |
| BICYCLE ..... | 97 | ,, | 153 |
| TANDEMS ..... | 8 | ,, | 16 |

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

### BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

*Complete and easy reference.*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT
AT
THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

SATURDAY NEXT, 24TH AUGUST 1889, AT 8-45 P.M.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS have kindly consented to give an entertainment in aid of the funds of the above Institute.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. ROSE and Co. and at the Institute.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved, Re. 1. Children, Half price.

---

THE Anchor Line s. s. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th August 1889.

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BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

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NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MANDVI, CUTCH,

A WROUGHT-IRON TITAN STEAM CRANE.

THIS Crano is placed on an under framing or carriage of 14 feet gauge with 12-feet clear headway in the centre. It is capable of working loads of 18 tons (Crane tested to 23 tons). The jib has a maximum radius of 33½ feet, minimum radius of 12 feet. The Crane can lift 18-ton loads, and lowers by steam or brake; can traverse the load horizontally between the maximum and minimum radii, can turn the jib through an arc of 60°; and can travel the whole structure backwards and forwards with full load.

Attached to the end of the jib, on a separate carriage, is a Wild's Patent 4-yard Dredger, worked by a special lifting barrel on the Crane engine. Weight of Crane about 65 tons. The Crane was made by Stothert and Pitt of Bath in 1884, and is in good condition. For further information apply to the Dewan of Cutch, Bhuj, Cutch, or to Mr. W. S. McClelland, M.I.C.E., Mandvi, Cutch, or Jamnagar, Kathiawad.

MOTILAL LALBHAI, Dewan of Cutch.

Cutch Dewan's Office, Bhuj, 10th August 1889.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PURDHANBHAI SUMAR, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

KHANUBAI, widow of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1889 and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, The 15th day of August 1889. Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of broken Cast-iron Chairs, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, where the same may be seen on application.

Offers, which must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered on the spot, and the date within which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed. Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1889.

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THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

---

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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JUST OUT,

AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA.

PART III., VOL. 2.

BY J. A. MURRAY,

Price Rs. 6.

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY.

In the Press by the same Author,

GAME BIRDS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 5.

AVIFAUNA OF CEYLON.

To Subscribers, Rs. 18.

Each Part, Rs. 5.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs, Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

---

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

---

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Large Airy Rooms available at Reduced Rates. Excellent Table. Terms moderate.

---

LADIES' BELTS.—Another Consignment to hand by last Mail, a choice variety of latest style in Leather, from annas ten only—a price never known for the quality.—SEROFF BROTHERS.

---

FRESH SUPPLY received of Newton's CHAPORE KANGRA VALLEY TEAS of all descriptions, in packets of 1 lb. and chests of 5 and 10 lb. each.—R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.

---

UNRESERVED SALE of superior fancy Woollen Cloth for Coats, Trousers, and Suits at Crawford & Co.'s Rooms TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. Each piece will be sold singly.

---

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Flowery Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

---

TO BE LET.—Two commodious BUNGALOWS at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 55. Apply BENNETT & Co.

---

WANTED an experienced PARSI GRADUATE to give private tuition daily at Malabar Hill either between 7 to 9-30 a.m. or 5-30 to 8 p.m. Apply, stating salary required, to B. D., care of this paper.

---

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

---

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

---

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

---

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

---

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

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KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

---

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

---

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

---

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

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PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

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ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas.

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JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, 2s. 4 per pair. New consignment landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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## NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July 1889.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of 1,000 tons of CARDIFF or PAUL DUFFRIN COALS, delivered at Bhavnagar Bandar, will be received by the undersigned up to 1st September 1889.

The Tenders to accompany Rs. 1,000 as earnest-money.

C. P. WHITE, Offg. Manager and Ex. Engr., M. S. Railway.

Manager's Office, dated Morvee, 14th Aug. 1889.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY a MANAGER to take charge of the S. P. C. K. Bible and Book Depot, Secunderabad. Good knowledge of book-keeping requisite, and a man with previous experience in the trade would be preferred. Commencing salary H. S. Rs. 90, with house rent-free. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and names of references, to the Rev. the ACTING SECRETARY, S. P. C. K., Vepery, Madras.

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WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader, Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.

Dated 7th August 1889.

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THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

FOR SALE—Four GALLOWAY'S PATENT Steel Boilers, 30 ft. by 7ft., with 33 Patent Horizontal Tubes each, fittings and mountings complete, working at 90lbs. pressure, under certificate from the Government Boiler Inspector, can be seen working at the Company's Mills, Haines Road, Byculla, on application to the Mill Manager.

For terms, apply at the Company's Registered Office, 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate, Fort.

By order, KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August 1889.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undermentioned ELEPHANTS, the property of His Highness the Maharajah's Government, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on the 10th October 1889 (28th Kanni 1065) at the Huzur Office, Trevandrum.

| No. | Names. | Sex. | Approximate Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Konny Parvathi | Female Elephant | 6 |
| 2 | Pathanapuram Adikesavan | Tusker | 41 |
| 3 | Koppen Gowri | Female Elephant | 5½ |
| 4 | Konny Adilekshmi | Do. | 6 |
| 5 | Gogenmohi | Do. | 6 |
| 6 | Konny Padmapathi | Do. | 5 |
| 7 | Pathanapuram Kartiany | Do. | 3 |
| 8 | Pathanapuram Champakakutty | Do. | 51 |
| 9 | Ananda Padmanaben | Tusker | 5 |
| 10 | Kanden Chathen | Do. | 41 |
| 11 | Shungra Narayanen | Do. | 16 |
| 12 | Ranni Chandrasakaren | Do. | ... |

1. The Elephants may be inspected two days previous to the date of sale.
2. Intending bidders must each deposit in the Huzur Treasury the sum of British Rupees 25.
3. When an Elephant is sold the purchaser shall thereupon pay down one-third of the purchase-money, inclusive of the money previously deposited, and the remaining two-thirds within 7 days from the date of sale.
4. On payment of the whole amount, a certificate of sale will be issued and also a pass on application.
5. In default of the payment of the purchase-money as above required, the sale shall be void. The purchaser shall forfeit his deposit and shall further be held responsible for any loss accruing on resale, and the expenses of the feed and keep of the animal from the date of first sale.
6. The defaulter will not be entitled to any profit arising from the resale,
7. Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the age soundness, &c., of the animal before bidding.
8. An Elephant knocked down to a bidder should be maintained at his expense, and he takes all risks from the time his bid is accepted.
9. Unsuccessful bidders will have their deposits returned to them.

T. RAMA ROW, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 20th July 1889.

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THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, "Limited," will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August 1889, at 2 P. M. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1889.

II. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th August 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE, Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

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THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August 1889, at half-past two of the clock in the afternoon, when the Resolutions will be passed, in accordance with the circulars sent to the Shareholders. Dated this 13th day of August 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TULLOCKCHAND AND SHAPURJI, Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

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FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality | per packet | 1 | 4 |
| " " " B " | " | 1 | 0 |
| Calico Note and Envelopes | " | 0 | 12 |
| Brown Holland Note and Envelopes | " | 0 | 12 |
| Do. do. Grey Calico | " | 1 | 4 |
| Do. do. Correspondence Cards | | 0 | 12 |
| Grey Calico Correspondence Cards | | 0 | 12 |
| Floral Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Botanic Note and Envelopes | | 0 | 12 |
| Autumn Leaves | | 0 | 12 |
| Ivy Correspondence | | 1 | 8 |
| Swallow | | 1 | 0 |
| "Just a few Words" Correspondence | | 0 | 12 |
| Assorted | | 0 | 12 |
| Primrose, Bouquet | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Times Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Royal Nursery Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| 4 O'Clock Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Cinderella | | 0 | 12 |
| Canvas Shell | | 0 | 12 |
| Coin and Frog, assorted | | 0 | 12 |
| Parcel Post Cabinet | each | 2 | 4 |
| Revolving Cabinet | " | 5 | 0 |
| Fascination Cabinet | " | 6 | 0 |
| Saratoga Cabinet | " | 3 | 0 |
| Three Volume Cabinet | " | 4 | 0 |
| C-24 Cabinet | each | 2 | 0 |
| British Lion and Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Old Saxon Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Imperial Linen Bank Note | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes | | 0 | 12 |
| Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted | | 0 | 12 |

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# MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

**CHRONOMETERS.** New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

**CLOCKS.** Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

**WATCHES.** Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

**ALBERTS.** A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

**BRELOQUES.** Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

**RINGS.** An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

**BRACELETS.** A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

**EARRINGS.** A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

**BROOCHES.** Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

**DEMI SUITS.** Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

**NECKCHAINS.** A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

**LOCKETS.** Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

**SCARF PINS.** A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

**STUDS.** Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

**SILVER** Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

**ELECTRO-PLATE.** Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

**CYCLES.** Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

**REPAIRS** to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

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# MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .. ..... $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
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It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimoniala.

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Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Duc de Montebello Champagne ...qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoecheg Graz.
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Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 957½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 1,005xd |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shanghai. | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ do. | £13⅛ |
| National Bank ..... | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 160 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire ..... .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,000 |
| Empire Fire ..... | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 800 |
| Indian Fire ..... | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales..... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,900 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co.... | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 450 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ..... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 745 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares)..... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 205 |
| Bellary ..... | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 380 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 145 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 150 |
| Colaba Press Co. .... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 265 | 410 |
| East India Press Co... | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,100 |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 259 | .. | .. | 240 |
| Fort Press Co..... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,500 |
| French Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 525 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co ..... | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 405 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co.... | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 0 | 242½ |
| Mercantile Press ..... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 57½ |
| Mofussil Co ..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 452½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 562½ |
| New Indian Press..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 92½ |
| Prince of W. Press ... | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 400 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Sind Press Co ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 475 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 90 |
| Volkart Press..... | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 665 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | . | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 00 | 500 | R | 400 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 93 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 300 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 100 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 22½ | 570 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 420 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co.... | 900 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 730 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..... | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 0 | 140 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. .... | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 1,150 |
| Citgo of Bombay Mfg. Ld | 730 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 1,080 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 25 | 710 |
| Connaught Mills Ld.. | 840 | 0 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 645xd. |
| Cocrla S. & W. Ld. .... | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 475 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. .. | 1,600 | 500 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 25 | 525 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,025 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415½ | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 660 |
| Framjee Petit S. and M'fg. Co., Ld. ..... | 250 | 1 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 560 |
| Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 130 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite .. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co.. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 83 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld..... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 800 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. ..... | 1,530 | 500 | 500 | ... | 655x. |
| Hingunghat Mill Co., | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 1725 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 730 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,010 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,360 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co., | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 15 | 310 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,330 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 665xd |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. | 600 | 500 | 0 | | 100 |
| Increased.. | 1,483 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 15 | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.... | .. | 900 | 1,000 | .. | 775 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 985 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 615 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 690 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee | 1,000 | 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 975 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 3,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 50 | 146 |
| Madras United S. .... | 500½ | .. | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,027 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 105 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 122½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,065 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,205 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. | 1,300 | 1 0 | 100 | | 10 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 680 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 250 |
| Oriental S & W. Co., | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 10 | 405 |
| People of India S. .. | 1,000 | 50 | 250 | Rs. 4 | 60 |
| Presidency Mills Co. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 1,085 |
| Prince of Wales S. .. | 2,189 | | 125 | .. | 30 |
| Queen S. & W. Co., | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 825xd. |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld .. | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,200xd. |
| asson S. & W. Co., Ld... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,590 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. .. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | ... | 450 |
| Sholapore S. & W. Co . | | 10 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,350 |
| Soonderdas S. & W | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 460 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. .... | 2,400 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 292½ |
| Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld. | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 375 |
| Star of India ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 385 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 350 |
| Veeramgaum S. & Mfg | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. |
| Western India S. .. | 1,200 | 1,000 | | Rs. 25 | 535 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. | ... | £10 | All | at 5 p.c | 2,550 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent... | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c | 520 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown ..... | {1,000 / 250} | 200 / 150 | 200 / 150 | } 10 / p.ct | 200 / 143 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. ..... | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 60 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld..... | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 600 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 530 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld.. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 73 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,625 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) ... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 905 |
| Municipal Bonds ..... | ... | ... | ... | p.c. | 107½ |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | 390 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld .... | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 11 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour ..... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 165 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. .... | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 256 | 250 | ... | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld.... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 385 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 83xd |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | |
| Napier Foundry ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 21 |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 19 | 390 |
| Royal Flour Mills .... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 45 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 100 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld..... | 1,000 | 100 | | 9 p.c. | 90 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 | ... | 105 |
| Telephone Co., Ld..... | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 10 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld.... | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,235 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld.... | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 135 |
| Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co..... | 000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 92 48 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ..... | Rs. 15 |
| Carolas ..... | ,, 218 |
| Mexican Dollars ..... | ,, 224 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ..... | ,, 239 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ be terness ..... | ,, 106-7 |
| Gold Leaf ..... | ,, 23-6 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-12 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-11-0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-11-0 |
| Pekin ..... | ,, 23-3-2 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent ..... | 99½ |
| Four-and-a-half per cent..... | 103½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..... | 107½ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ..... | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872..... | .. |
| City of Paris Loan ..... | 230 |
| Port Trust Bonds..... | 97 |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks..... | On demand .... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do. do. ..... | Telegraphic .... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 3 Months sight. | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 4 Do do... | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do. do... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. Credit ..... | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4 15-32d. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. .... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4½d. |
| France ..... | 3 Do do... | 1-72 |
| Do. ..... | 6 Do. do... | 1-73½ |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. ..... | 60 days ..... | do.. 99½ |
| Madras ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' ..... | do.. 99½ |
| China ..... | 60 Do. ..... | do.. 221½ |

TELEGRAMS from Montreal intimate that great indignation is expressed there on account of the seizure of British sealing schooners by a United States revenue cutter, and unless the vessels be released and indemnity paid, serious consequences are anticipated. The leading New York papers are almost unanimous in condemning the action of the United States Government in the matter. Mr. Blaine's defence of his course of action is that he is merely carrying out the enactments of the Act of Congress which regulates the Behring Sea Fisheries.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Manmar Manufacturing Company, 11 a.m.
Mercantile Press Company, 26, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chanda (s), from Mozambique ; Kangra (s), Antwerp ; Purulia (s), Busreh ; and Armenia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manilla (s), for Genoa ; and Pekin (s), Aden and London.

FAIR.—The Annual Bannath Fair will be held at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Kurrachee at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Khiwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nensey Premjee, residing at Mint Road, Fort, reports the theft of a silver lota, valued at Rs. 35, from his room on Monday last.

LOST KEYS.—J. E. Mody, Barister-at-law, residing at Medows Street, Fort, reports having left a bunch of keys attached to a gold key ring and a penknife in a hack victoria on Sunday.

A MISSING GIRL.—Babajee Dewoo, residing at Bhoiwada, Parel, reports that his daughter, Bhima, aged 5 years, has been missing since Monday at noon. The girl had on gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2-8.

A DISCLAIMER.—Francis de Lima, chunam dealer, of Marva, Salsette, writes asking us to state that he is not the Francis de Lima, who was fined Rs. 10 at the Girgaum Police Court for smuggling country liquor.

THEFT AT SUPARIBAUG.—Dadabhoy Dosabhoy, residing at Chore Gully, Suparibaug Road, reports that during his absence from home at Tanna on Saturday night last his house was entered and copper cooking pots and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 50, stolen from the premises.

THE WIFE MURDER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Butterfield charged Hajee Elias Alarakia before Mr. C. P. Cooper with murdering Fatmabai, his wife, on or about the 5th instant. The case was postponed for hearing till the 22nd instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution.

THEFT AT HAWKINS' HOTEL.—Mr. Hawkins, of Hawkins' Hotel, Byculla, reports that on the night of the 17th instant some one entered several rooms in the hotel and stole a gold brooch set with coral, a pair of boots, a pair of cashmere trousers, a serge coat, and Rs. 2-2 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 45-2. The pair of boots were subsequently found lying on Clare Road.

FALL OF A WALL.—The west wall of a three-storied house belonging to Jan Mahomed Cassoo, situated at Junjeekur Street, fell in on Monday night. The tenants had vacated the house some days ago owing to the insecurity of the house. A man named Rajah Hussain Meah, who went there to sleep, got his head injured slightly by some of the debris of the wall falling on him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Ookum Moora was yesterday charged by Inspector Stanford at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with disorderly behaviour in the ground floor of the Esplanade Police Court and also with assaulting a native policeman in the execution of his duty on Friday last. The accused, it appears, was very disorderly and was quarrelling with his mother, when the policeman interfered and ordered him away from the court, when he turned round and dealt the policeman a severe blow with a stick on the head. The charge being clearly proved, he was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING FOR FUN.—Inspector Saun ders charged a Mahomedan lad, aged about 14 years, named Moosa Ebrahim, yesterday before Mr. C. P. Co oper at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing three gold studs, valued at Rs. 30, from another Mahomedan boy, named Adam Mahomed. It appears the accused, who was on friendly terms with the boy Adam, while playing about in the street at the native town a few days ago, snatched the three gold studs from his jacket and ran away with them for fun. This was observed by a Mahomedan vagabond, who ran after the accused, and induced the lad to give him the gold studs, which he subsequently disposed of to another man for Rs. 26 and gave the accused Re. 1 to buy some sweetmeats. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Cassinath Hurryba, a carpenter, was charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 125 in currency notes, the property of Ramchunder Appajee, on Saturday last. The complainant lived at Tankordwar Road, and had a carpenter's shop on the ground floor of his house. The accused worked in the complainant's shop as a carpenter. On the morning in question the accused came there to work as usual, and left a little before noon and did not return. Shortly after this the accused was seen driving about in a hack victoria and behaving very extravagantly, which was brought to the notice of his employer, who became suspicious, and on examining his box found Rs. 125 in currency notes missing. The complainant reported his loss to the police, who on the same evening arrested the accused. On searching him there was found Rs. 15 in three currency notes of Rs. 5 each, and upon further enquiries the accused admitted having stolen the currency notes, and pointed out the shops where he had purchased several articles of wearing apparel, a watch, and articles of silver jewellery, &c., and stated that he had spent a good sum by treating his friends to liquor and in cookshops, &c. Cassinath Hurryba on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE TALK OF THE CITY.

*From The Birmingham Saturday Night.*

THE sudden restoration to health of Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Birmingham, who has been an invalid for many years, is now quite the talk of the city. It seems that for a number of years he has been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, sometimes being bedridden for six months at a time. He has tried various doctors, and used many so-called rheumatic remedies, in his effort to obtain relief, without avail. Finally, Mr. George Belhouse, Chief of the Birmingham Fire Brigade, gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and from the very first application he experienced great relief from pain. Mr. Edwards is sixty-two years of age, and says that never during his life has he found anything to equal the Oil for removing pain.

Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, was a great sufferer from rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil. He says the effect was simply marvellous. Mr. Wm. Howes, civil engineer, 68, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, suffered over twenty years with rheumatism. Nothing relieved him. Then he tried St. Jacobs Oil. It acted like magic. It cured him.

Rev. Edward Singleton, M.A., 30, Bournevue-road, Streatham, says: "St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain directly."

Thomas Collins, 41, Thomaston-street, Kirkdale, Liverpool, inspector of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, after using two botttles of St. Jacobs Oil was completely cured of six months' suffering from severe rheumatism in the ankles.

James McKenzie, corporal, Royal Engineers, stationed at Chatham, was nearly crazy with neuralgia in his face and head, when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil was procured, and applied to the afflicted parts. The pain ceased at once as if by magic.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 88, Bentham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain and brought about an effectual cure.

The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests, it received six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.

## PROPOSED BOARDING-HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR MAHOMEDAN BOYS.

BACKWARDNESS OF EDUCATION AMONGST THE MAHOMEDANS.

IT is universally recognized that the Mahomedans are more backward in education than they should be. Laudable endeavours have been and are being made to improve the status of the poorest Mahomedans, but little progress, if any, has been made towards advancing the educational status of the scions of the Mahomedan aristocracy, yet none are so adapted to reap the benefits and to endure the "roughings" attendant on an education in an English public school.

ADMISSION OF YOUNG MAHOMEDANS TO AN ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Holding this opinion, Mr. Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police at Bijapur, in the Bombay Presidency, during his recent furlough, sounded the headmasters of some of the best English public schools as to whether (1) Mahomedan boys would be admitted to their schools ; (2) In the event of their being admitted, (*a*) whether any attempt would be made to proselytize them ; (*b*) whether he (Mr. Goldsmid) might open a Home boarding-house in connection with the schools, where he might receive young Mahomedans, board and lodge them, and see that their religious instruction was properly conducted.

HEAD-MASTERS CONSULTED.

The following head-masters were consulted :—1. Eton. 2. Winchester. 3. Harrow. 4. Clifton. 5, Dulwich. 6. Tonbridge. 7. Charterhouse. 8. Brighton.

RESULT.

The result exceeded Mr. Goldsmid's anticipation. Winchester and Brighton refused, as their charters only permitted boys being received who would be given a Christian education. Charterhouse did not reply ; and Dulwich thought the difficulties were too great. The Eton head-master (Revd. Dr. Warre) personally expressed his sympathy with the scheme, but regretted that he could not admit the boys, as day-boarders were only received if they lived with their parents ; and as there were 970 boys already at Eton, he could not recommend any modification of the rules. Harrow, Clifton, and Tonbridge consented, and clearly stated that no attempt at conversion would be made. All these schools are excellent, but Harrow has the greatest prestige, and Mr. Goldsmid proposes opening a Home boarding-house next May at Harrow if he receives sufficient encouragement ; he will then be prepared to receive Mahomedan boys and to look after them all through the year. He is not, however, bound to Harrow and would open at Clifton or Tonbridge if the majority of parents preferred it.

COST OF EDUCATION AT HARROW.

The cost of education at Harrow is as below :—

| | £ | d. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board and washing in a small Boarding-House..... | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| School fees ..... | 48 | 3 | 0 |
| Total..... | £183 | 3 | 0 |

This is for the 37 weeks when the boys are at school. Any one who knows English school life will concur that the bare school expenses for these 37 weeks may be calculated at £200.

WHAT MR. GOLDSMID PROMISES TO PROVIDE.

Mr. Goldsmid undertakes to board and lodge the boys for the whole year, and during the summer vacation he will take them to the seaside or for some change : he will have them educated at Harrow as soon as they are fit : he will purchase all their clothes ; pay all medical expenses ; give them pocket-money on the scale that English boys of similar ages receive it ; buy their books ; pay their subscriptions to games—and, in fact, do everything for them. They will live with him, and will have all their meals with his family ; and if he obtains 10 boys, he will bring to England from India at his own expense a Maulvi to superintend the religious instruction of the boys.

CHARGES.

For all this Mr. Goldsmid proposes to charge £400 a year, which at the present rate of exchange may be calculated at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem. The amount of rupees would be enhanced or diminished according as the rupee value was below 1*s.* 3*d.* or above 1*s.* 6*d.* : the Government rate of exchange would be taken as the standard : the payment would include everything except passage-money to and from England, and, as is the custom in all public schools, payment would have to be in advance—in this case for six months. In case the fees appear large, Mr. Goldsmid would point out that he has purposely made them so, as he would wish to be able to give the boys intrusted to him the best of everything and to make their home as comfortable as possible so as to minimize, as far as practicable, the natural feelings of loneliness which separation from parents would of necessity involve.

ADMISSION OF OTHERS THAN MAHOMEDANS.

The maximum number admitted would be 20, and Mr. Goldsmid would much prefer that only Mahomedans be admitted ; but in the event of the house not being filled, he would admit other natives, provided they followed the customs of the house and eatthe food given them. When any vacancy occurred and a Mahomedan wished to enter, he would, *ceteris paribus* invariably be selected before another boy. Mr. Goldsmid would here remark that at Harrow and Clifton for certain, and possibly at Tonbridge, there are Jewish butchers, which would insure the meat being killed according to orthodox Mahomedan fashion.

AGE OF ADMISSION.

No boy can be admitted into Harrow before completing his 12th or after completing his 14th year, and he has to bring a certificate of good conduct from the master or tutor under whom he has been previously educated : he has also to pass an entrance examination. Mr. Goldsmid would, therefore, advise that boys should come to him when they are about 11 years of age in order that they might be prepared to pass their examination. Boys, however, who were well prepared in English and had a really fair knowledge of Latin and arithmetic, and were not unacquainted with Greek or French, might come when they were 13 : they could remain at Harrow until they were nineteen.

YOUNG MEN ADMITTED.

If the Head Master of Harrow did not object, Mr. Goldsmid would be prepared to receive six young men preparing for the bar, university, Indian Civil Service, or for anything else : he would board and lodge them for the whole year (with the exception of the summer vacation, when they would have to provide for themselves) for £175 per annum. They would have to make their own arrangements for all other expenses, such as education, clothing, &c. These need not be Mahomedans, but Mahomedans would be taken in preference to others.

BAD CHARACTERS.

As it is essential that young men or boys of dissolute character should not remain in the establishment, Mr. Goldsmid would reserve to himself the right of expelling from his house any young man whose character was such as to give bad example to the other inmates. In the same way, if any of the boys were expelled from the school for bad conduct or were thought unworthy to remain in the establishment, Mr. Goldsmid would take immediate steps to return them under proper guardianship to their parents, and he would, of course, return to the latter the fair proportion of the fees given in advance.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

In the event of two or more boys of one family wishing to come to the Home, Mr. Goldsmid would reduce the fees to (at the present rate of exchange) Rs. 450 per mensem for each boy.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Goldsmid has worked for 17 years in the Bombay Presidency, and as he has been employed in every part of the Presidency except Sind, he can say without boasting that he is well known to Europeans and Natives. The head-masters of the public schools would not allow him to open a house in connection with their schools, unless they were satisfied about his character : the concession is a great one, as usually only masters for a long time connected with their schools are permitted to hold these boarding-houses, and the making the concession shows that some of the most important gentlemen in England engaged in education are interested in improving the educational status of the Mahomedan aristocracy.

ARRANGEMENT FOR TAKING THE BOYS TO ENGLAND.

If boys are forthcoming, Mr. Goldsmid proposes starting in March next for England to prepare a suitable house, and a trustworthy gentleman will leave Bombay early in April to take the boys to England to reach that place in May, in time for the English summer, and for the short, easy and pleasant term before midsummer : this would insure the more advanced lads being able to enter Harrow School after the midsummer vacation. For future years, a well-known agent in Bombay will make suitable arrangements for taking the boys to England.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Goldsmid will undertake to write a weekly letter to the parents of any boys entrusted to him, sending particulars of the boy's health and a report of his conduct. He will for the present gladly reply to any queries sent him ; his address is Bijapur, Bombay Presidency.

POSTSCRIPTS.

Since the above was written, the following notice has appeared in the daily papers :—"The Committee of the Aitchison College are now considering a scheme for establishing a military side in order to train young men of good family for service in the army." If this intelligence be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, there is another reason for educating boys at an English public school. When the Duke of Wellington said that "Waterloo was gained in the Eton playgrounds," he took Eton as a type ; all the public schools furnish their quota towards this success, and if native gentlemen are admitted as officers in the British Army, they cannot do better than meet their future brother officers in the playgrounds of England.

Mr. Goldsmid (having heard incidentally that some Mahomedan gentlemen are of opinion that it would be advisable to have the lads during school terms altogether away from their own co-religionists and from other inhabitants of India, so that they should only associate with English boys) will (when so desired) arrange to send them to schools other than Harrow, and he would particularly recommend Clifton and Tonbridge, both on account of climate and for education imparted. Mr. Goldsmid would take charge of the boys during the vacations, and would make arrangements for them for the same fees as if they boarded with him throughout the year, and would, of course, pay the school fees."

FREDERIC L. GOLDSMID.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR MUNRO and Captain Macdonald, Seaforth Highlanders, exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions of their regiments respectively.

CAPTAIN LOW, Scottish Rifles, joins the 2nd Battalion of his regiment on vacating the Army Pay Department ; and Captain Gardner, Cheshire Regiment, similarly joins the 1st Battalion of his.

CAPTAIN GORDON MACKENZIE, 2nd Dragoon Guards, comes out shortly to join the regiment.

MAJOR HIND, East Kent Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment ; and Second-Lieutenant Warwick, Devonshire Regiment, and Stevens, Manchester Regiment, to the 2nd Battalions of theirs.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—5 cases soap, N Chandabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—114 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 25 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co ; 125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezunjee ; 1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read.

Cuba s—2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—14 bales paper, The *Bombay Gazette* ; 20 packages hams, bacon, and cheese, Treacher and Co ; 5 cases paper, H Abdoolally ; 4 cases medicine, S J Noble ; 15 cases medicine, B Cullianjee ; 5 cases medicine, M Amersey ; 8 casks safety fuse, Walsh, Lovett and Co ; 35 cases gin, Pestonjee Maneckjee ; 25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

Ganges s—8 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—9 cases papers, Volkart Bros ; 26 cases lamps, R Ditmar ; 51 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—1 barrel rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

AUGUST 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—55 cases stout, Treacher and Co.

Branksome Hall s—5 cases drugs, &c, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co ; 50 hogsheads pale ale, F Fischer and Co ; 1 hogshead whisky, B M Punthaky ; 10 cases whisky, Cowasjee Brothers ; 7 cases whisky, 100 cases ale, 9 cases wines, 5 cases gin, and 1 case brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 1 hogshead whisky, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 25 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—35 packages oilmanstores, M Mackenzie and Co ; 6 cases medicine, &c, Cooper Madon and Co ; 15 casks cider, 50 cases old tom and 3 cases chartreuse, Treacher and Co ; 3 hogsheads whisky, the National Bank of India ; 17 packages medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—100 kegs lead ore, E Allybhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Clan Buchanan s—455 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 hogshead claret, A Maheer ; 35 cases beer and 2 cases wine, Volkart Bros.

FROM BREMEN.

Clyde s—250 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clio s—15 cases eau-de-cologne, M Dadabhoy.

Othello s—2 barrels brandy, M Dadabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Linda—s 15,000 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

Clan Sinclair s—4 cases medicine, H Mooljee & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 930 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee ; 85 cwts coir yarn, L Nursee.

Clan Sinclair s—60 cwts dry ginger and 3 cwts gum, J M Lalljee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—4 bales hides, S Moloobhoy ; 10 bales hides and skins, C Joomabhoy and Co ; 20 bales skins, J H Ahmed and Co ; 33 bales hides and skins, H E Goolmahmed ; 7½ cwts ivory, E Passia.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Buchanan s,—4,170 cwts gum, F. Harst ; 145 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 214 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—422 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Pekin s—12 cwts black pepper, J. Domain.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—125 cwts onions, C. Jooma ; 52 bales twist, S. J. David and Co ; 20 bales twist, C. Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s,—50 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co ; 3,994 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 75 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 338 bales wool, A S Moodliar and Co 

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

The auction sale of the landed property at Malabar Hill will not take place TO-DAY as advertised.

AUCTION SALE OF CONFECTIONARY AND MEDICINE BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, G. F. COWARD & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of confectionary and medicine by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s. s. Peninsular, the same consisting of peppermint, ginger, lavender, cough and ipecacuanha and lozenges, mixed comfits, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, scidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, chlorate of potash, pearls, brandy bitters, chemical food, Daloy's carminative, balsam copaiba, milk of roses, lavendar water, smelling salts, lime juice and glycerine, cold cream, Jamaica pomatum, red and white rose, Victoria and camphorated dentrifice, tooth brushes, powder boxes with puffs, Victoria disinfecting powder, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, &c., saved from the Fire at the Bombay Cotton Company's Press, at Colaba.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order and on account of the concerned.

A quantity of building materials, such as teak, beams, posts, rafters, bricks, &c., saved from the fire that took place some time ago in the Bombay Cotton Press Company's building at Colaba.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, white towels and handkerchiefs.
3 cases colored cotton flannel.
6 ,, table covers.
5 ,, white mulls and nansooks.
2 ,, white sarees.
5 ,, coloured sarees.
1 case coloured cotton trousering cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1889.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY.**
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz. one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,790 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,393 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damadher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipal ity under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassun.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kharas Hall," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, very handsome 12 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers "by Nash," 1,2,3, 4 and 6 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, wall shades and wall lamps, very rich large size Brussels carpets with border, first rate marble and gilt clocks striking hours and half-hours, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. MEHERJEERHOY and RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, changing their residences.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.—

About 300 to 400 tons South Yorkshire coal, ex s.s. "Excelsior," Heap No. 95.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of A. MCLOGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 English built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

SUITS NOS. 274 AND 275 OF 1887.

Janardhun Muddunjee, and Dinanath Muddunjee vs. Muddoojee Bhewjee and others.

Pursuant to the decree of the High Court made in the above suits, and dated the 28th day of March, 1889, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, 1889, at 4 p.m., in three lots, the following property, subject to the particulars and conditions of sale which will be read at the auction, previous to the properties being put up for sale:—

All the right, title and interest of the said plaintiffs, Janardhun Muddonjee and Dinanath Muddonjee, and of the said defendants, Muddonjee Bhewjee and Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, in

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 420 square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the oart called or known by the name of Lilavun, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 352, new No 2219, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos 7,323 and 7328, together with two dwellinghouses and buildings stand thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No 2,773 and street No. 3, and bounded on or towards the east by a passage of the said oart leading to Gamdevi Road, on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Manockjee Merwanjee and partly by the property herein after described as lot No 2, and on or towards the south partly by a passage common to the owners of the lot now being described, to the owners of the lot Nos 2 and 3 hereinafter described, and to the owners of the properties on the south side of the said passage, which said properties now belong to Gungadhur Bhewjee and to Shanker Ramchunder and Hurrichand Ramchand and partly by a passage common to the owners of the lot now in description, and to the owners of the said lots, Nos. 2 and 3, and to the owner of the property situate between lots 2 and 3, which said property belongs to the said Gungadhur Bhewjee,

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the said oart Lilavun, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a dwelling house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2774, street No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east and west by the property of the said Manockjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north partly by the said passage which is common to the owners of this lot, to the owners of lot No. 1 hereinbefore described, and to the owners of the lot No. 3 hereinafter described, and to the owner of the property between the lot now in description and lot No. 3, which said property belongs to the said Gungadhur Bhewjee, and partly by the property of the said Gungadhur Bhewjee, and on or towards the south by the property being the said lot No. 1, and which said house was and is now in the possession of the said Dinanath Muddonjee.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabout, situate, lying in and forming part of the said oart Lilavun at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Manockjee Merwanjee, on or towards the west by the property of Soonabai, daughter of Heerjee Jewanjee, on or towards the north by the property of Pascole D'Souza, Colee, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Gungadhur Bhewjee and partly by the said passage common to the owners of this lot and of the said lots 1 and 2, and also to the owner of the property situate between lot No. 2, and the lot now in description, which said property belongs to Gungadhur Bhewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attornies for the said plaintiffs, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors for the said defendants, Muddon Bhewjee and Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, at Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, near Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of I. H. BULL, Esq., leaving Bombay.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 21, 1889.

## DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

## AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

## MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,**
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON & Co. will sell by auction at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture and fittings, comprising marble top centre tables, pier tables, teapoys, side and corner whatnots, couches and chairs, mirror panelled almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and toilet tables, washhand stands, dining tables, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafes, hanging and table lamps, flower vases, copper cooking utensils, &c. &c., the property of parties left and leaving the Presidency.—Also a consignment of driving whips, musical boxes, gold and silver jewellery, gem rings, etc.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 21, 1889.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.**
7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The remaining cases of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peninsular, consisting of fancy worsted suiting, blue Oxford and slate venetian, diagonal cheviot check suiting, mix twill diagonal and worsted, light mix corks, light fancy browns, light grey and blue twill, black corks, solid twill, diagonal and corks, fancy stripe worsted, fancy diagonal coating, light thin fancy worsted, 3 checks and stripes, Scotch stripes, light check worsted coating, light blue vicuna, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. J. Caufmann—31 pieces of cashmere.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR TWO TANKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the trustees of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Grant Road, in the registration sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 202 to 208, and ward No. 7968, containing by admeasurment 135 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4914, new No. 11,169, old survey No. 1380, and new survey No. 5670, and bounded on the east by the Government public well, on the west by the property of Goonajee Lingoojee Wanjaree, on the north by the Grant Road aforesaid, and on the south by the Queen's Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, by Treacher, nearly new Singer's table sewing machine, curtains with cornices by Roberts, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, and jars, oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, ice box, standard Poona roses, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MATUNGA ROAD AT NAIGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Krushnarao Bhaskerjee Rele, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, formerly registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 11, and now under No. 1538, with the messuage or house standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, on the east side of the Matunga Road, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie and now in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,693 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soondorjee Lowjee, on the west by the Matunga Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. , Street No.

Secondly.—All that vacant piece of land, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and now under No. 1433, admeasuring 74 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the said Matunga Road at Naigaum, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie and now in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matunga Road, and on the north, south, and west by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA, HAINES ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bejonjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1885.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Byculla, Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Assessment and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. and street No. , containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Ramchunder Shimpi, on the west by the house of Hajee Abdoola Moobaraki, on the north by the said Byculla Haines Road, and on the south by the public drain or gutter, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 21, 1889.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

CONSOLS remained at 98⅛ in London yesterday, and last week's closing price for Bar Silver is repeated at 42 5-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. down in each denomination, at £67¼ and £69½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. Paris quotations come again unaltered.

The only change in the General Produce markets since last Friday is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality of Linseed to arrive via the Canal, and 6d. by the Cape route. Rapeseed was quiet and Wheat dull, but last week's arrival quotations are repeated for all descriptions.

In Liverpool a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in ready Mid.-American Cotton, bringing the price up to 6 7-16d. per lb.; while in American Arrivals there was an advance of ⅛d. for August-September deliveries, of 3-64d. for September-October, and of 1-32d. in all more distant positions. Surats were unchanged. The market closed firm both generally and for East Indian Cotton, the sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 Surats. The Manchester market had been firm.

There was also an advance in the price of Cotton in New York, the spot rate for Mid. Uplands running up 1-16 cent, to 11 7-16 cents; while September Futures were 8 points higher, at 10·59 cents, and for August they were 9 points up, at 10·90 cents.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 26,63,301 |
| ,, ,, Branches | Dec. | ,, | 3,31,165 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | ,, | 1,67,007 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 2,998 |
| Loans | Inc. | ,, | 14,93,905 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 22,12,848 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. | ,, | 15,27,698 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | ,, | 30,12,046 |

The Bank's Cash Balance, as was anticipated from the action of the directors in raising their rates last Thursday, shows, according to the return issued this afternoon for yesterday, a heavy falling off—over 30 lakhs—due to large Government withdrawals and increased accommodation in the shape of loans to pay for allotments of the new Four per cent. stock. In trade requirements, properly so called, there has been no increase; on the contrary, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, the item of Bills Discounted shows the considerable decrease of over 22 lakhs; and though some Banks are borrowing at 4 per cent., the general feeling in the bazaar is in unison with the present quiet state of trade in all its branches.

COTTON has not shown much life to-day, demand from spinners having been but limited, and less than 1,000 bales altogether changed hands, consisting of a few hundred bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 213, Karanja at Rs. 222, Westerns at Rs. 222½, and a smaller lot of Indore, at Rs. 213 per candy. A small contract for new "Good" Broach for March delivery at Rs. 235 is also reported. At closing the feeling remained steady with prices quoted as before.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day; but there has been no further movement in prices, and we call the market steady at previous quotations all round.

SEEDS also are steady in tone and generally unchanged in value; but only a small business has transpired, buyers for export being still generally out of the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 695 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,616 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 5,093 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 19,418 | ,, |
| Poppy seed | 1,883 | ,, |
| Castor seed | 2,337 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged at our last quotations for ready business: but nothing fresh of importance has transpired to-day, and enquiry is very slight both for ready and forward tonnage.

EXCHANGE reopened this morning at our closing quotations of Saturday, but the business reported is extremely limited both ways; a few small lots of three months' sight Credits having been placed for August-September delivery at 1s. 4 13-32d. and for next year at 1s. 4 7-16d., but we have heard of no enquiry for Bank Paper in any position, though advices from Calcutta quote rates there slightly easier for immediate business. Here we closed quiet but steady, with forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-32d. for October-February transfer, and Demand, for the same delivery, at 1s. 4¼d., and ready quotations as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 7-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 3-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 9-32d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 13-32d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | 1·73 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a further smart decline to-day in presence of the large decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance and the strong bearish feeling in the market. The Calcutta rate for Fours came 99½, and here 99 9-16, sellers, was the rate for some time, with 99 9-16 quoted also for the next account and 99 7-16d. for the September settlement, a good deal having been booked for the nearer account. Before closing, however, there was a further downward movement, and the final rate for Money was 99⅜ with 4½ per cents. called 103½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more movement in this market to-day; and though in a few cases some advance has been established in Mill shares, much of the alterations which we make in our list this evening show more or less decline in rates. Press shares, on the other hand, where there has been any change, have improved in value.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar 7 a.m., Thursday, 22nd instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karrachee at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable Australia-New Zealand interrupted. Telegrams for New Zealand will be forwarded by packet boat leaving Sydney on 27th inst.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th Aug. 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 20 | 7 | 2 | ... | 34 |
| Suez | 20 | 6 | 58 | ... | 55 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 20th Aug. 1889.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 59 | ... | 2 |
| ,, Kurrachee | ... | 14 | ... | 3 |
| ,, Madras | ... | 28 | ... | 1 |

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | | Fort. In. cts. | | Esplanade. In. cts. | | Colaba. In. cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 61 | 96 | 65 | 35 | 63 | 96 | 58 | 55 |
| Aug. 19, Monday | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 | 59 |
| ,, 20, Tuesday | 0 | 18 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 30 | ... | |
| Total | 62 | 14 | 65 | 73 | 64 | 26 | 59 | 14 |
| Total of corresponding date last year | 52 | 15 | 49 | 34 | 51 | 20 | 48 | 91 |
| Total of corresponding date of 1887 | 70 | 59 | 71 | 57 | 67 | 95 | 65 | 93 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 15, at 15, Kyd Street, the wife of J M Anderson, Esq, of a daughter.

BRYAN—August 15, at Chupra, the wife of Mr S H Bryan, Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—August 14, at Hazaribagh, the wife of J Roy Campbell, of a daughter.

FENTON—August 15, at Simla, the wife of M W Fenton, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

JOHNSON—August 11, at Sigra, Benares, the wife of the Rev J J Johnson, C M S, of a daughter.

RICH—August 11, at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, the wife of H R Rich, of a daughter.

SMITH—August 9, at Dalhousie, the wife of Sydney Smith, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

THOMAS—August 12, at Purneah, Mrs C W Thomas, Korah, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AMOS—August 16, Edith Mary, wife of R Amos, Esq, Asst Collector, Customs, aged 26 years.

KENNY—August 13, at Dinapore, of cholera, Lydia Frances, aged 3 years and 4 months; and Eileen Louise, aged 1 year and 10 months, the beloved daughters of Quartermaster-Sergeant M J Kenny, the Connaught Rangers.

MALLOCK—August 12, at Simla, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Colonel H A Mallock, aged 53 years.

PARSICK—August 8, at Simla, Mary Annie, widow of the late John Parsick of the Agra Bank, and daughter of the late Richard Noble, of Dublin, aged 67 years, 11 months and 18 days.

RIDSDALE—August 10, at Calcutta, Ellen Ridsdale, widow of G M M Ridsdale, late Dist Supdt of Bengal Police, Hazaribagh.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1889.


IN spite of its jerkiness of style, Sir William Moore's paper on the "Falling Rupee" in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* will probably attract a number of readers from that large and growing class which eagerly jumps at any proposal to restore the fortunes of silver. They will be disappointed, for the paper does not contain the faintest hint of any proposal to make one rupee do the duty of two shillings, and they will be tempted to throw down the *Review* with a groan when they discover that the learned doctor suggests that marriage will be a probable solution of the difficulty. And the doctor is in earnest; marry, he says, a Eurasian girl or an educated native lady, and the chances are that you will be tied down to India for life with a family who will not need the bracing air of England and who will be at home in the bazaars of India. Such women would be economical and such families cheap. True it is that the Eurasian and better class of native ladies have been neglected of yore, but the greater attention now given to education and morals will soon put them more on a footing of equality with Englishmen and make them perfectly fitted to be obedient and satisfactory wives. It is his opinion that such marriages are daily becoming more common and that the children will be absorbed very largely into the Indian army so that when the time comes for the English to retire from the country the Eurasian will rule in his stead.

We trust we have not overstated the doctor's case, but in our opinion the whole article is a laboured joke. After a considerable experience of Englishmen of all classes in India and a knowledge of their sentiments regarding marriage in general and Eurasians and Natives in particular we cannot discover the slightest indication of any approach towards this matrimonial millenium. One swallow does not make a summer, and although individual marriages may prove happy for the individuals, there is not the slightest fear, or, may we say, hope, that marriage is the goal to which young men are tending. This is essentially an age of luxury obtained by association, and young men fresh from our schools aim at continuing the out-door games and manly sports which they have perfected at school. Their healthy and practically moral lives are usefully spent almost apart from the influence of women. They rarely seek and do not often make the acquaintance of married ladies and still less of unmarried girls. These fine young fellows are often constitutionally shy, and keep aloof from a sex which they do not understand, and as age increases and younger men press into their places they gradually subside into a regular club life with its comparative luxury and its selfish independence. It is in this transitional state that they are most susceptible when they find the evenings long and violent exertion impossible, and sitting still equally so without a companion. It is then, perhaps, that they feel a misgiving that life is not all cricket and lawn-tennis or snipe-shooting, and if in this state of despondency they meet with a fair sympathiser, why then "exchange be blowed." It is not the Eurasian or the educated native girl that will captivate his fancy, but some creature not too bright or good, who is somehow associated with a dim memory of a forgotten boyish dream. And when the inevitable money troubles come he will face it as his fathers have faced it before him, manfully and honourably, and will make those sacrifices for his children which all English parents are known to make to the astonishment of France and other nations. But if in the dangerous time of transition debt is pressing and the jingling of the dollar is a hurt to his feelings, why then the club opens its arms and welcomes him and holds him fast, and he passes into a life of gentle or cynical indifference. For him is neither English nor Eurasian, educated nor uneducated, and so the individual withers and the club is more and more.

Marriage, therefore, is not the solution of the problem. The tendency unquestionably is to postpone all thought of it, until the forties and then to postpone it altogether. Club life, the mess, and other cenobitic institutions make up the sum of human existence for the ordinary and average man. But if the wife comes on the scene and children follow and must in time be sent home there are economies possible now which were not possible before. The passage to England is half as cheap as it used to be. The stores have brought down prices to a reasonable level. Rents are cheaper, and the higher grade schools on the lines of the board schools have reduced the cost of education to a very moderate sum. The costly, useless, and inefficient private venture schools are being swept away by the competition of these large schools worked by powerful associations which have started into life to check the encroachments of the board schools. There is a feeling that it is *infra dig* to send young gentlemen to schools chiefly frequented by the better class of tradesmen's sons, but it will not last, for men now see that boys must be sent where they can be best educated at a reasonable rate. The problem of secondary education in England is being forced upon public attention, and the religious associations are rapidly occupying the ground in anticipation of State action. If, therefore, there is no political remedy for the falling rupee, the natural remedy of a fall in prices with cheaper living and cheap education are consolations to the *paterfamilias* and to the man who would like to marry. Such economies do not make up the whole loss, but they are on the right side, and they are a gain as far as they go. While, therefore, we not deny that a brilliant brunette might captivate a young man's fancy and that the prospect of some thousands of rupees might not incline the balance of decision, yet we do not share the fears of the learned author of "Family Medicine" that marriage with the daughters of India is a probable or even a remote consequence of the falling rupee. The sweet-scented English Lily need not fear the fragrance of the Indian Violet.

THE Central News to-day sends us intimation of several official appointments, from which it would appear that the consideration of reliefs in the various colonies and dependencies has progressed. And it may be naturally inferred that the speculations of the society papers and London correspondents with regard to that in which we in Bombay are most interested will shortly be set at rest. The Governorships of Natal, Ceylon, and Western Australia become vacant about the same time as Bombay, and these have been already filled. Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K. C. M. G., has been Governor of Natal since 1885. But this is not his only qualification for the Governorship of the Crown colony. The son of a military officer, Sir Arthur entered the 32nd Regiment in 1862, but, retiring with the rank of captain fifteen years later, entered upon a diplomatic career. During his service in the Army, however, he had already served in various civil appointments in British possessions. He was appointed acting Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands in 1874, and a year later was made a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Fiji. For a year also he was Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General of Fiji. Eleven years ago he was Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia. In 1879 he returned to the Seychelles as Chief Civil Commissioner. But after a year's service he was appointed Governor of the West African settlements and Consul for Liberia. On the completion of three years in this office, Sir Arthur was appointed Governor of Trinidad, and the following year, 1885, became Governor of Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, therefore, does not go to Ceylon without abundant experience, and he will doubtless be a good successor to Sir Arthur Hamilton-Gordon. The new Governor of Natal, Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K. C. M. G., has also seen both military and civil service. He is now High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, his head-quarters being in Fiji. Whilst an officer in the Royal Marines, Sir Charles served throughout the whole of the Crimean War and commanded the Rocket Detachment at Sweaborg. Again as Colonel-Commandant he fought in the Zulu War, though he had already retired from the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During his Army service and since, Sir Charles has been at various times Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, Administrator in the same territory, Receiver-General of British Guiana, and Colonial Secretary of Natal. In fact, he was Deputy Governor of that Colony during the Transvaal War, and his appointment, therefore, seems but a suitable acknowledgment of his past services in South Africa, and we should imagine it will be received with general approval in the Cape. Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, F. R. G. S., at present Governor of South Australia, who is to be removed to Western Australia, is a brother of Sir Hercules Robinson, who has just resigned the High Commissionership in South Africa, and under his guidance began his colonial career. He was Private Secretary to Sir Hercules at St. Kitts, and then at Hongkong. Two years after resigning this post, Mr. Robinson was appointed president of Montserrat. He administered the Government of Dominica for a brief period in 1865, and was for four years Governor of the Falkland Islands. Retiring in 1870, Mr. Robinson became Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and later of the Leeward Islands. From October 1874 to July 1877, he was Governor of Western Australia, and received the honour of knighthood on his retirement to take over the Governorship of the Straits Settlements. In 1880 Sir William was again transferred to Western Australia, but two years later he was transferred to South Australia, from whence he is to be again sent back to the West. This seems an extraordinary circumstance, and we imagine there are few cases which could be quoted as a precedent. But of recent days the Australians have been expressing their likes and dislikes with regard to Governorships in a novel and somewhat forcible manner. The appointment would appear, therefore, to be a concession to popular sentiment. In the meantime the Governorship of Bombay seems to be going begging. The duties of the post are, under ordinary circumstances, not of the lightest, and the present prominence of the internal affairs of Bombay would seem to account for the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Reay, who, in the usual course, will retire early next year. The post is one, in ordinary circumstances, requiring a strong man, but so far the name of no suitable man has been put forward with any seriousness by those who know or think they know, except that of the present Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes.

A BLUE-BOOK compiled by Sir T. Crawford, K.C.B., the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, gives some statistics as to the health of the army which, read in connection with the statement made a few days ago that at least one-half of the Borderers ordered for Egypt were rejected, would seem to call forth the attention of the authorities to the singular inefficiency of recruiting under the present territorial system. Only a few days ago we were informed that one-half of the Borderers called upon for active service were too weedy and too juvenile. The cause of this is not an insufficiency of eligible men available as recruits, but is to be found in an unforeseen difficulty occasioned by restrictions as to the specific locality in which recruits may be enrolled for specific corps. For instance, the commanding officer of one of the British regiments now serving in India complained to

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following information as to appointments to Colonial Governorships is to-day published :—

Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G., now Governor of Natal, will become Governor of Ceylon.

Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G., will succeed Sir Arthur Havelock at Natal

Sir William Robinson, F.R.G.S., late Governor of South Australia, will become Governor of Western Australia.

## FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

An accident occurred on the North-Eastern Railway last night to an express train near Sunderland.

The train was derailed, one passenger being killed and many injured.

## A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

An extraordinary series of outrages is reported to-day.

The Editor of the *Londoner* k illed his wife and daughter and then committed suicide at Stratford.

A woman was found outraged and murdered, and her body mutilated this morning at Bromley.

## FATAL FIRE AT EXMOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A house in Exmouth this morning was destroyed by fire, the occupants, a woman and her three children, being burnt to death.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

An explosion occurred at one of the Stanley Collieries to-day, resulting in the death of three miners.

## DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN ROME.

ROME, Aug. 20.

During a concert last night in Rome an explosive bomb was thrown through one of the hall windows.

Falling, it exploded, eight persons being more or less seriously injured.

## FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

During mining operations at Doman a dynamite cartridge exploded, causing the death of five miners.

## THE MAYBRICK CASE.

A petition is being circulated in the House of Commons praying for the reprieve of Mrs. Maybrick, and has already been signed by ninety-one members of Parliament.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Sir Arthur Havelock has been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Hamilton-Gordon as Governor of Ceylon.

## A ROYAL GIFT.

H. M. the Queen has sent a life-size portrait of herself to Prince Bismarck.

## PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT.

It is expected Prince Albert Victor's tour in the East will be extended to Burma.

## MR. WESTLAND'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, of the North-West Board of Revenue, succeeds Mr. Westland as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

## AN INDEMNITY BILL.

The question of passing an Indemnity Bill for the mamlatdars is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and some action may shortly be taken.

## THE LIMIT OF AGE.

The 23 years' age limit, as one of the important recommendations of the Public Service Commission, is still under warm discussion at home.

## AN IMPERIAL BANK FOR PERSIA.

The Imperial Bank of Persia is the title of a project likely to be launched in the London share market a month or two hence. Its promoters have obtained from the Shah while in England a concession of all the mineral rights in his kingdom, besides certain financial privileges, from which great things are expected.

## POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The Annual Regatta was concluded this evening. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess were present, and Her Royal Highness handed the prizes to the successful crews after the last race. In the first event to-day (the Sailing Race), Messrs. Hepburn and De Jersey won easily in the Old Una, and then just as easily won the final heat in the New Una. The Regimental Fours was pulled off by the Royal Fusiliers again. The Engineers scratched.

The race was a very good one, as Mr. Lawford, No. 2 of the Fusiliers' Four, broke his oar at the start, and they practically pulled with three oars all the way. The Durham Four nearly caught them up eventually, but failed. The finish was very exciting, the race being won by about half a length. Mr. Waller was stroke in the Fusiliers' boat. Mr. Dobson won the Canoe Race, for which five had entered. Mr. Fry was a good second. In the Double Sculls Messrs. Smith and Lequesne beat Messrs. Gall and Waller, who, however, were exhausted from their exertions in the previous race. The latter were nevertheless a good second. Miss Pottinger won the Ladies' Fours. She coxed for Messrs. Waller, Smith, Cure, and Cox. Mrs. Fitzgerald was second, steering for Rooth, Buck, Olivier, and Cooper. Mrs. Harrison and another lady steered the other two boats.

Mr. Propert, after distribution of prizes, thanked T. R. H. for attending, and called for cheers, which were lustily given.

## ALLEGED CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Colonel Moore, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, has to-day filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. Eardley Norton, a Barrister-at-law and a Municipal Commissioner, for defamation. The damages are put down at fifty thousand rupees.

The defamation is alleged to be in connection with a remark which Mr. Norton is said to have made with reference to the relations between the contractor for the Municipal sewage farms and Colonel Moore.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Gantz, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Robert Grant have been retained by Mr. Norton, and Mr. Willie Grant for the plaintiff.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Llyod's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion from Hongkong left here for Bombay this evening.

Aug. 20.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 20.

Mail steamer Paramatta, from Aden, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 7-16 |

The Manchester Market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-1½ |
| 8¼ „ „ | 6-3¼ |
| 40s Mule Twist | 0-9 |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 98½ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 85¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 67¼ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 69⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| Bar Silver | 42 5-16d. |

## JOTTINGS FROM SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 15.

Sholapur ! "Where is Sholapur ?" I hear my friend ask as I return to our snug bachelor quarters in Bombay. Isn't it an out-of-the-way place where they send inconvenient fellows to—a sort of Ultima Thule, where you stagnate far from the ken of society. Well, Sholapur is perhaps outside the inner circle. It is not frequented by the gods who sit on Olympus. I mean those who range the circle of Bombay, Mahableshwar, and Poona, but for all that it is not a bad place. Certainly, in the merry month of May, when the zephyrs play by no means gently and your hair crackles and your cuticle creeps in the genial warmth, Sholapur is not the spot where a young man's thoughts lightly turn to love ; but genial rains have changed the aspect of the place. The trees have put on their verdure, the arid plain is covered with grass, and in the early dawn birds sing sweetly. It is not every station which can boast a Motibagh with its lake, gardens, and cricket-ground, a picturesque old fort, and in striking contrast a flourishing mill employing hundreds of hands. The people of Sholapur do not appear to sit at home and mope. There are two gymkhanas, one attached to the railway and one to the Station Club. Cricket matches are played every Saturday, and a combined eleven of the residents and the railway employes make a strong team.

In Mr. Harry Riches Sholapur possesses perhaps as good a bat as may be found in Poona or Bombay. He is at the same time a fair bowler. Last week Sholapur broke out into unusual gaiety, which was enhanced, no doubt, by the decrease of cholera and the chances of a famine becoming fainter with the advent of rain. By the kindness of the officers of the 10th N. I., Sholapur enjoyed the music of a band and indulged in a dance and theatricals, but the great event was the cricket match, "Sholapur and Bijapur combined *vs.* The Railway Gymkhana." I give below the complete score. Owing to rain the match could not be played on the Motibagh ground, but a splendid pitch was obtained on the railway ground under the supervision of Mr. Fenton, the honorary secretary. Winning the toss, the Railway men elected to bat, but would not have done much had it not been for the tall hitting of their captain, Fenton, who made fifty-five. The Stations were unlucky at starting, Harry Riches being caught out ; Souter and Candy, who, from the form they had shown in a previous match, were expected to score, found that a supper and dance at 3 a.m. did not conduce to a cricket eye ; but Pinhey and Drew proved themselves men, and revived the memory of days gone by when they played for Cooper's Hill and Charterhouse. At 2 p.m. tiffin intervened and went on till 3. Stumps were drawn at 5-30. If we had gone on, perhaps Bijapur *cum* Sholapur might have won, for Ryan was beginning to find the right spot there to pitch the balls. Souter distinguished himself by a really brilliant catch, and Pinhey showed he was the right man in the right place wherever he stood; but on the whole the fielding of the Railway team was the best.

When the game was concluded the photographic artist held the ground and was succeeded by the band and those who foot it on the light fantastic toe. But the shades of night wait for no one, and drove us all reluctantly to our various berths. I cannot quit my theme without making a passing allusion to the masonic ball, at which I had the pleasure of being present. Close to the station is a large goods shed, than which nothing can look more prosaic in the light of day. But on the night of the 30th July, transformed into a ball-room, well lighted and decorated with flags and evergreens, the old shed looked like fairy land, and right well the fairies tripped it on the slippery floor, while the brethren of the craft with their guests were not amiss in their efforts to keep up the spirit of the dance. Several Parsee ladies sat silent in a row. It is hoped they will soon learn to take part—at least in a square dance.

RAILWAY GYMKHANA.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marcar b | 10 | l-b-w | 4 |
| Hopkins b | 0 | b | 0 |
| Travers c | 0 | c | 8 |
| Pitcher c | 6 | c | 14 |
| Cawasjee run out | 1 | not out | 17 |
| Fenton b | 55 | c | 0 |
| Donohue b | 12 | c | 2 |
| Browne b | 5 | b | 3 |
| Milligan not out | 12 | b | 3 |
| Carvalho b | 0 | to bat | |
| Grew b | 0 | | |
| Extras | 10 | Extras | 9 |
| Total... | 116 | Total... | 88 |

SHOLAPUR AND BIJAPUR.

| First Innings. | |
|---|---|
| Logan c | 3 |
| Drew b | 17 |
| Riches c | 1 |
| Ebden b | 4 |
| Pinhey b | 38 |
| Candy b | 2 |
| Souter b | 8 |
| Ryan b | 0 |
| Munro b | 2 |
| Goldsmid c | 2 |
| Walsh not out | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total... | 88 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.—Pressure has decreased in Burma, Lower Bengal, and Cachar; also at Roorkee, Meerut, and Delhi, and in the extreme north-west of the Punjab ; and elsewhere it has increased. The centre of the depression still lies near Jhansi. A storm is slightly filling up, and a fresh depression is appearing over Bengal, but otherwise there is little change. General wind circulation is unaltered, but cyclonic winds are appearing over Bengal. Temperature is below normal, except over Bombay and Madras. The deficiency equals three degrees in the North-West and the Central Provinces. Rain is general, except in North-Western India, Bombay, and the Deccan. Amounts are large in Arrakan.

## LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BADEN-BADEN, July 31.

At Lucerne alone, I was informed, there is as much as £120,000 spent annually by foreigners. In addition to the beautiful scenery everything that is possible is done by the Government to make the country attractive. There are excellent roads, and good hotels and boarding houses abound. The railways and steamers on the lakes are comfortable and well managed, and in fact nothing is omitted which can be done to make travelling easy and a sojourn in the country pleasant. The last trip which I was able to make before leaving Switzerland was a very interesting one, to see the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Manufactory at Charn, a village on the Lake of Zug, one hour by rail from Lucerne. This was the first manufactory of this kind established, but there are now others in England, Germany, and America. The company is American, and Mr. Page, the manager, to whom I applied for an order to see the concern, was not only good enough to furnish me with one, but also sent one of his assistants round with my party to explain everything.

The process of condensing the milk is very simple, and nothing whatever besides a little beet or cane-sugar is required to make the condensed milk keep after the cans are opened. The fresh milk, after being strained and boiled up with the sugar, is put into the condensers, where by evaporation the excess of water in it is removed. After being thus transfered into cooling cans, which are placed in tanks of cold water, it coagulates. The company do not keep any cows, but enter into contracts with the neighbouring farmers to supply all the milk they require. I was informed that the milk condensed in summer, when the cows are fed upon green grass, is always richer than that condensed in winter, when they only get hay. It is strange that oxen in Switzerland are invariably stall fed and never let out to graze when not employed in draught or ploughing operation, and the cows even are not exempted from this kind of work. All the exercise they get is obtained by stamping in their stalls and knocking the flies, so very numerous in Switzerland, off themselves. Yet finer and more powerful oxen are not to be seen in any country. I was surprised to learn that the cows are found to give much more milk whenever taken out of their stalls, as if allowed to graze they get too much exercise, which reduces the quantity of their milk. The plan followed is, however, decidedly injurious to the meat, which is always tough and inferior to that of other countries, in which the animals get plenty of good grazing. Some 300 hands are engaged in the milk establishment, and out of 500 gallons of milk used up daily 2,500 tins of condensed milk are prepared. Nearly all the condensed milk made at Charn is exported to England, France, and Italy. By no means the least important or interesting part of the work is the manufacture of the airtight tins into which the milk is put and the pinewood cases in which the tins are packed. All this work is done by different very ingenious machines, even to the pasting of labels on the cans and the making up of the cases. Manual labour is only used to place the bottoms on the cans before they are soldered, and feed the machines with the materials which they work up. It would take too much space and also be very difficult for me to describe the different processes and the machinery used for making the cans and boxes. The greatest skill and ingenuity are displayed, and it is most interesting to see with what ease and rapidity the work is done. A similar condensing manufactory might, I believe, be established with advantage in India, somewhere in a cool hilly place, where good grazing would be obtainable. The natives have begun to use and appreciate condensed milk, especially for feeding young children, and as the demand for it increases, no doubt the experiment of preparing it in India will be tried.

Baden-Baden, situated as it is in the midst of green valleys and adorned with elegant villas, and of luxuriant vineyards encircled with well-preserved pine woods on the slopes of adjacent hills and mountains, is certainly one of the most beautiful watering places in Europe. A finer avenue of trees than the famous "Lichtenthal Allie," extending as it does through perfectly kept park-like plantations, perhaps does not anywhere exist, and nowhere are there more shady walks, ornamental pavilions, limpid murmuring brooks, and beautiful drives along roads kept in exquisite order. The Conversationhaus, built in the renaissance style, with its fine portico of Corinthian columns and splendidly decorated saloons, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds, when lighted up with innumerable gas lamps and full of crowds of fashionably dressed promenaders, is also unsurpassed at any other watering place. The Drinking Hall and the Bath House, based upon the idea of a Roman thermal bath, in which the waters of the mineral and hot springs often are used in combination with every appliance devised for the cure of various complaints, are also unequalled. Yet Baden-Baden does not seem to attract many English visitors, and the number of Americans going there is not large. But the place is crowded with Germans, and wherever one goes, amid the different languages spoken, the fearful and wonderful squeaks, grunts, and ja-jas, which combine to make up the tongue of the Fatherland, greatly preponderate. A report, to which currency has been given in some of the leading English newspapers, that the Dowager Empress Augusta, widow of the late Emperor William and Grandmother of the present Emperor, is about to secede to the Church of Rome, is said at Baden-Baden, where Her Majesty often stays, to be quite untrue. This report would appear to have originated in a liberal donation having been given lately by Her Majesty towards the rebuilding of a Roman Catholic Church at Bingen on the Rhine, which was burnt down a short time ago. Whatever predilections the Empress may have in that direction, it is certain that such a step, if taken by her, would be viewed with very general disapprobation by the Germans.

I have just come across a party of 27 American bicyclists, who are making a pleasure tour through Europe on wheels. They started from Boston on the 18th May and expect to be back there on the 29th August. After arrival at Queenstown they rode through the south of Ireland to Dublin, then crossed over to Holyhead and rode through England, spending six days in London. They next visited Brighton, and after crossing over to Dieppe, rode through France, stopping eight days in Paris. Since then they have ridden through Switzerland and are now cycling through Germany. They go on through Holland to Rotterdam, whence some of the party return to America and the rest continue their ride through Norway, Sweden, Austria, Russia, Scotland, and the North and West of Ireland before recrossing the Atlantic. They travel about 50 miles daily at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour, and carry nothing with them but a change of clothes, passport, and an itinerary of the tour. Their sachets are sent on from one large town to another by post or rail. Already they have travelled 1,350 miles on their wheels, and they have about 900 miles more to travel before completing the first part of their tour at Rotterdam. The ages of the cyclists range from 18 to 50, and they are nearly all teetotallers, at which they say the hotel-keepers show no small disappointment. One of them acts as manager and another as treasurer. I was informed that the total cost of the trip as far as Rotterdam and back to Boston will come to £74 per head. It is the largest party of American bicyclists that has ever visited Europe, and they all seem the jolliest fellows possible. Not one of the party has been sick or sorry since they left Boston, and barring a few slight sprains and contusions no accident has happened to any of them. When I spoke to them about India, some of the party said they intended making a tour through that country on wheels, so it is not unlikely that some of these days a troup of Americans will be seen cycling across the plains of Hindostan.

## MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The following are the events which will take place behind the Marine Lines this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. :—

1. Tilting at Ring (in ground).
2. Spiral Race.
3. Barebacked Race.
4. Picking Polo Balls off Posts.
5. Egg and Spoon Race.

## THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19

The Annual Poona Regatta, or, as it will be called in another year, the Royal Connaught Boat Club Regatta, commenced this afternoon. Referring to the change of title, it is well known that it is out of compliment to His Royal Highness that this new designation will be effected. Frequenters of the Boat Club, Rosherville, are many, and among those often to be seen on the river His Royal Highness is conspicuous. Lady Reay and the Duchess of Connaught were among the early arrivals at the Boat Club. The grounds were already crowded with the fashion and the elite, and it seemed uncomfortably so, for Her Royal Highness and Lady Reay very soon entered their boat, and were rowed out by Captain Herbert and Captain Forbes, their respective Aides-de-Camp, and they were joined later on by the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton. There were already a fairly large number on the river, and a lively crew in a large four-oared boat had a happy time of it with a concertina and "bones" in the person of a popular Aide-de-Camp, well-known as a large contributor with success of every Gymkhana or Race meeting, all singing "Wait till the clouds roll by." Everything went smoothly owing to the admirable management of the Club Committee, which was faulty in only one respect, that of omitting to state on the cards the whereabouts and the length of the course in the different events. Messrs. H. C. Smith and T. Le Mesurier were honorary secretaries for the Regatta, but Colonel Dundas, of the Boat Club, had most to do with the arrangements at the Regatta. Mr. Propert or, as he is generally called, Colonel Propert, officiated as Judge, Mr. T Le Mesurier undertaking the duties of starter.

The Boat Club has secured Mr. Arthur Crawford's bungalow and grounds, and open house is maintained by the members of the "Connaught Club." I give the official title, but it is, I believe, only after some ceremonial that the Poona Boat Club will float under its new name, and it is to be hoped that now that all are so keen on boating the ceremonial will not be delayed long.

Coming to the programme, the first event was a sailing race, which will be competed in two heats. This evening Old Una, with Stevenson and Huddleston won, New Una being a good second. The latter, it seemed, might have won it if it had tacked sooner when about a quarter of a mile from the white flags. The "Service Fours," the second event, brought out two "Fours" of Indian and one of British Military. The Challenge Cup competed for is at present in the possession of the British Military, and now goes to the Fusiliers, who won the event with the greatest ease. In the next race Rooth and Brownrigg were first after a good race. The only one club, and that a native, entered in the Challenge Fours to compete with the local lot. Bombay was conspicuous by its absence, but it was very sporting of the students of the Deccan College to compete. It was well known that the Europeans would, to use a sporting phrase, walk away from their opponents, and the result was not unexpected. The Deccan College crew were really out of it from the start, though they pluckily made a great effort to lessen the ignominy of the defeat. They seemed flurried, and often their pulling was noticeably very indifferent. It is to be hoped they will make a better show next year, as their appearance to-day was, considering all things, most creditable, and those who long to see athletes go in for very much more by natives will watch their progress with great interest and best wishes. In the fifth race—the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls—Miss Luckhardt and Captain Cahusac won with very little effort. The young lady's win was most popular. Mrs. Harrison and Captain Pinhey were well up, and, perhaps, if they had had a better start, might have been the victors, for during the last few lengths of the journey they gained considerably on their opponents, but were only able to lessen the distance in the Judge's verdict. Gall won the Senior Sculls from Smith with ease, and brought the day's proceedings to a close, the Duke of Connaught just arriving as the gun was fired.

The following were the events and their results :—

1st Race—Sailing Race—First heat—one mile.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stevenson, Huddleston | Old Una | 1 |
| Donop, Shipp | New Una | 2 |
| F. W. Caten Jones, M. D. Goring Jones | Cutter | 0 |

Owing to the difficulty in spotting the start, the on-lookers were in the dark as to this race, and it was only towards the end, when the boats were rounding the bend of the river, that one was able to follow the race. New Una was leading and was closely followed by Old Una with the Cutter far in the rear. Stevenson and Huddleston tacked smartly, and were able to secure the verdict by a few lengths.

Second Race—Service Fours—one mile.

Royal Fusiliers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Bow) Briggs, (2) Gall, (3) Lawford, (Str) Waller, (Cox) Flood | | 1 |

Durham Light Infantry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Bow)—Mathew, (2) Carleton, (3) Buck, (Str) Goring Jones, (Cox)—Biddulph | | 2 |

British Military.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Bow)—Ogilvie, (2) Pinhey, (3) Olivier, (Str.) Fair, (Cox.) Twiss | | 0 |

The three boats were started out of sight of those in front of the Club, but when they came in view the Fusiliers were leading a long way, the Durham lot next, and the British Military far behind. In this processional way they won the first lot, pulling beautifully.

Third Race—Junior Pairs—½ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rooth, Brownrigg | 1 |
| Briggs, Gall | 2 |

Rooth and Brownrigg were the first to appear round the bend, and maintained their lead of about two lengths, their opponents probably being fagged with the exertions of the previous race.

Fourth Race. "Challenge Fours" :—

Poona.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Bow) H C Smith, 10st 7lb, (2) E H Waller, 11st 3lb, (3) W T Buck, 12st 7lb, (Str) M D G Jones, 10st 2lb, (Cox) N T Biddulph, 9st | 1 |

Colors—Crimson.

Deccan College.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Bow) C R Guttikar, 10st 2lb, (2) G R Patwardhan, 11st 2lb, (3) C R Bakhle, 10st 10lb, (Str) R R Shirgaokar, 10st, (Cox) S K Nulkar, 7st 10lb | 0 |

Colours—Green.

As stated above, the Europeans led the whole way. No. 3 of the College Boat seemed several times to have "caught a crab," and this of course threw his companions out a great deal. However, they spurted a good deal near the end, but it was too late, and they could only shorten the distance they were being beaten by. As they returned they were applauded for their plucky efforts and sporting entry.

Fifth Race.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls—¼ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Luckhardt, Captain Cahusac, Mr. Biddulph (Cox). | 1 |
| Mrs. Harrison, Captain Pinhey | 2 |

Getting the best of the start, Miss Luckhardt and her companion gained a good lead on their opponents, which the latter never made good, and won by about a length and a half.

Sixth Race.—Senior Sculls—¼ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Gall | 1 |
| H. C. Smith | 2 |

Gall, who had already distinguished himself in the Fusilier four, won as he liked from Smith.

## THE TANNA PARSEE SCANDAL.

The case in which two young Parsees, named Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdawalla and Shapoorjee Ardesir Kalfati, are charged with giving false information to the police and with wrongfully confining or causing to be confined Barjorjee Eduljee, and his son, wife, and daughter, came up for judgment before Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee yesterday at Tanna.

His Honour, after reviewing the evidence and giving the facts of the case in a lengthy and elaborate judgment, thus concluded :—"Such being the facts of the case and the law appertaining to the first issue, my finding on the same is in the affirmative, and I hold that the telegram did constitute a false charge to a public servant so as to constitute an offence under sec. 419 of the I. P. C. Such being my finding on the first issue following the ruling of the Calcutta High Court that an offence under section 211 includes an offence under section 182 (vide I. L. R. 5 Cal.), I shall pass only a nominal punishment on the second charge. As regards the second issue I have already observed in discussing the evidence that I hold that the evidence of the prosecution substantially establishes the charge laid against the two accused. That there was detention at the Tanna station goes without saying, and the question is whether the detention was illegal or justifiable. When an unlawful act is wilfully done it must be held to have been done maliciously, but the High Court of Bombay have held that malice "is not even essential in the offence of wrongful confinement as defined by sec. 340 of the I. P. C." The offence is complete where a person is wrongfully restrained in such a manner as to be prevented from proceeding beyond certain limits, and a person is wrongfully restrained when he is voluntarily detained so as to be prevented from proceeding in any direction in which he has a right to proceed (Dhania *vs.* Clifford. I. L. R. XIII Bom., p. 376.) I do not think the conduct of the two accused as established by the evidence before the Court falls within the provisions of sec. 79 of the I. P. C. As regards the contention that the complainant and his party voluntarily got out of the train and no force was used to detain them, in short that they remained at the station of their own accord, I think such a contention is not tenable. No one can suppose for an instant, says the learned District Judge in the case Dhania *vs.* Clifford, "that Dhania would not have left Clifford's camp had there not been some restraint imposed upon him by a will or power exterior to his own, which will or power was Clifford's. The same view must be taken of the detention of the complainant and his party on the Tanna station. I therefore find the second issue also in the affirmative as regards the degree of culpability or guilt of the two accused. Taking all the facts of the case I am inclined to extend the degree of culpability of Shapurji. His interest in Cooverbai cannot be of that disinterested nature as he would have wished this Court to believe. I have not the slightest doubt that he has been the means of enticing away an innocent young girl from the paths of virtue and morality, breaking the peace and happiness not only of the girl, but of a whole household, and as if that was not enough, he has inveigled the poor girl to deliberately commit perjury, the consequences of which will be her utter ruin. That such conduct goes to enhance the offence with which he stands convicted goes without saying. As regards accused No. 1 I had imagined he had acted in the interest of his master's client, and had intended to have, therefore, discharged him with a fine, but the explanation he has vouchsafed in the course of his examination shows him to have spoken that which is not the truth, and he has, therefore, forfeited the sympathy which the Court felt for him. I was asked by Mr. Badroodin, by way of mitigation of sentence, to remember that the detention was only for a few hours. The courts of this country look with extreme jealousy when the liberty of the subject is involved, and I cannot think that, considering that the accused have systematically set the law in motion to attain their own vile object, this is a case in which the Court ought to exercise its prerogatives of mercy, yet in consideration of the youth of the two accused the sentence passed on them will not be the extreme penalty of the law. I have yet one painful task to perform. I have held that Cooverbai has deliberately perjured herself. When such deliberate perjury, open and barefaced as it is, is committed, the Court cannot allow it to pass without notice. Under the circumstances, by the power invested in me under sec. 478 of the C. P. C., I direct her being placed before me for the purpose of completing the enquiry necessary for her committal to take her trial in the Court of Sessions for the offence of perjury.

The sentence of the Court on the accused Dadabhoy is as follows :—On the first charge, that he be rigorously imprisoned for six months, and that he pay a fine of Rs. 15 ; on the second charge, that he do pay a fine of Rs 50 ; on the third charge, that he be rigorously imprisoned for six months. In default of payment of the fines that he suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The sentence of the Court on the accused Shapoorji is as follows :—On the 1st charge, that he be rigorously imprisonel for nine months and pay a fine of Rs. 250 ; on the second charge, that he pay a fine of Rs. 500 ; on the third charge, that he be rigorously imprisoned for a period of nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 250. In default of payment of fines that he undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months.

The period of imprisonment of both the accused to succeed each other, and I further direct that the whole amount of the fine, if recovered, be given under sec. 545 of Code of C. P. to the complainants as by way of defraying the expenses properly incurred in the prosecution and as by way of compensation for the injury caused him by the offence committed.

## THE LEPROSY DEBATE: A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant, writing of the debate on the Leper Bill in the Corporation on Tuesday, the 13th instant, you impute to me an opinion in sweeping terms that leprosy is not contagious. Such a statement of my opinion is, I think, not accurate, and is likely to give rise to a misapprehension. Permit me, therefore, to state precisely what opinion I hold on this question. In the absence of a full report of what I said at Tuesday's meeting, it is difficult to say what precise words I used, but if I may trust my memory I think I said that all leprosy was not contagious. In its anæsthetic form, which is the most prevalent form in India, the best scientific authorities are agreed that it is not contagious. In its tubercular form it is not contagious, but in the ulcerating stage of this form it is probably contagious. This is, in my opinion, the result of the weight of authorities which I have been able to consult, and tallies with the experience of many of my medical friends. Prof. Hirsch and the eminent writer in the *Lancet* of the 29th June last, from which Mr. Kirkham only partially quoted to support the position of contagiousness, are decidedly of this opinion. Even Dr. Carter, who is by far the best authority on the other side, puts it very cautiously as only "a safe working hypothesis." Sir William Moore's observations, as I understood them, led me to think that in the view of that eminent physician too leprosy is not communicable except in the ulcerating stage. The passage quoted by you points to the ulcerating stage as the one meant, about which there is no dispute. On the question of the increase of leprosy you have been pleased to observe that my remark doubting the increase is not borne out by evidence. Now, as far as I have been able to study the evidence as contained in the census figures, I think it points to a decrease,—at any rate, does not support the theory of increase. The mere fact that a large number of lepers is visible in Bombay is no indication of general increase in the country. Bombay by the wealth and munificence of its inhabitants attracts the vagrant poor from up-country. The Bill, it is to be remembered, is to apply to the whole of India, and must not be judged by the peculiar conditions of Bombay alone. In arguing for the theory of contagiousness you have made a very ungracious reference to a high medical officer, which is entirely baseless. There is a considerable misapprehension prevalent in medical circles about the character of the affection. I myself and other medical friends have carefully examined the case you refer to, and I am of opinion that it is not leprosy. In view of the misapprehension which prevails, I think it would be satisfactory to all parties if a mixed committee of medical men in Bombay applied themselves to enquire into the case.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 20. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Buchanan in the Prince's Dock this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

Sir Charles Dilke has entirely re-written his work, "Greater Britain," and the new edition will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The book will now be not so much a record of travel as a description of the position, resources, and prospects of the whole of the possessions of the British Empire.

## MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah is in a pitiful plight. When he has failed to make any impression on the public mind by his all-round abuse and his tearful tirade, he has recourse, like an advocate who has nothing left to urge on behalf of himself or the feeble cause that he has undertaken to support, to make all sorts of vague, wild, and wicked assertions, which, he believes, will prejudice his opponent in the eyes of the public as well as of those whose good-will and good opinion he is anxiously striving to secure. I am perfectly conscious that Mr. Mehta's best efforts to bespatter me with the mud of misrepresentation and suppression of facts will fail in the most ignominious manner in the light of my explanation, which I feel compelled to give in self-defence. In the first place, my superiors and the general public will be glad to learn, that the only charge—and a very serious one too—which Mr. Mehta had thought fit to bring against me of "exciting public feeling and stimulating it with promises of support," is found, on his own showing, to be not only mendacious, but a pure invention of his speculative mind. Mr. Mehta, in his most insincere and misleading reply, has not brought forward a single instance by way of corroborating his chimerical statement, whereas, if it was a fact, he could have produced abundant evidence inasmuch as, according to his own statement, I was busy going about from place to place exciting public feeling in the matter of convening a public meeting of the community. Having conclusively established my innocence in the matter of the grave charge, I will now proceed to deal with the fresh allegations which are introduced as side issues by Mr. Mehta. First of all, as regards the statement that I am misrepresenting one fact and suppressing another, I may say that the first interview during which Mr. Mehta's persuasive eloquence and specious arguments failed to win me over to his side, in the matter of the Congress, lasted for upwards of an hour, and I had, therefore, related in my last letter only as much of the conversation as bore upon the totally unfounded accusation. Mr. Mehta says that he never gave me an assurance that a public meeting was shortly to be called, and that with that view he was in communication with Sir Jamsetjee. The public might say that, as regards this most important statement on which the whole case sought to be made out by Mr. Mehta hinges, there is only my word against that of Mr. Mehta's. But, fortunately I am in a position to corroborate my version of the story by means of witnesses, who are as much, if not more, respected in our community than Mr. Metha. The same evening, as the first interview tookplace, I communicated the whole of the conversation on the subject of the public meeting to several of my friends, and they will, one and all, even now support my statement. The postcard to which Mr. Mehta refers was at first intended for calling a meeting of a few friends, for the purpose of considering, in the absence of Sir Jamsetjee, what action should be taken to call a preliminary meeting of the leading members of the community preparatory to their convening a public meeting ; but the same card was afterwards made use of, as everybody knows, for the purpose of calling that hole-and-corner meeting, which has brought about so much mischief. It is a pure invention on the part of Mr. Mehta when he says, "that if an indignation meeting of the Parsees was called, the editor of the *Times* promised to support the movement with all his might and main." A more wicked and malignant falsehood was never uttered. A man of Mr. Mehta's experience must know that there was no necessity, in the first place, for the *Times of India* to support a movement which was taken up the very next day, after the publication of the libel, by the entire Parsee press as representing the community. The Parsees individually as well as collectively were of one mind, until Mr. Mehta's mischievous intervention, which aimed at dividing the house against itself. Mr. Mehta's attempt to pose before the Government as the leader of the community would have been crowned with success had it not been for the timely exposure of the whole scheme which was brought into play to carry out his object. As I was instrumental in bringing about his discomfiture in the matter of the meeting he has the imprudence to say the least, to invent stories and attack me in the manner he has done. Again, when Mr. Mehta narrates the incident of what he calls the "little story" about the policy of the *Times of India*, he, with the shrewd instincts of a lawyer, who is mischievously inclined to prejudice the mind of his judges against the subject of his attack, twists and tortures into most phantastic shapes the little conversation he drew me into on the subject. I may say that the whole conversation which took place on the subject of the Congress and other things with which the present question has nothing whatever to do was strictly of a private nature, held at the request of a friend and I leave it to the public to judge if the questionable taste, nay, of the ignoble motives, with which these little incidents are sought to be introduced in different aspects altogether into the controversy. Having failed to establish the charge of my being an emissary from the *Times of India*, he now most maliciously and wantonly seeks to prejudice my employers against my actions honestly taken in my capacity as a member of the community. If I were to give publicity to a tithe of what Mr. Mehta, in the course of the conversation, said about Englishmen in general, and Sir Jamsetjee in particular, I am sure he would not thank me for it. But I will not descend to his level. I may say in connection with this subject, that it would be a piece of presumption on my part to talk to the editor about the policy of his paper—a thing which I never have done and have never had an opportunity of doing. I was never asked by anybody to do the duties of an emissary, and I have never acted as such. Poor as I am, no honours, whether it be a membership of the Legislative Council or whether it be the bauble of a C.I.E., will ever tempt me to sacrifice the interests of the community for the sake of my personal self-aggrandizement. I may conclude, for the benefit of those concerned, with an advice given by a late well-known Parsee interpreter of the late Supreme Court to all garrulous witnesses, "javra bolshil avra fashil," which may be freely rendered into English as, "the more you talk, the more you will betray yourself."—Yours, &c.,

NANABHAI R. CHICHGAR.

## THE CRAWFORD CASE AND THE NATIVE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One cannot too highly appreciate the magnanimity and candidness of the Hon. P. M. Mehta in not countenancing the idea of holding a public meeting to vindicate the character of the Parsee community, on the ground that such an action would surely be seized upon by the now too notorious wirepullers as an instrument to discredit the action of Government, and that, therefore, it was incumbent on all reasonable citizens to subordinate in a measure their personal and individual grievances to a great question affecting the public interests of the country at large. To what an extent are facts distorted and misrepresented and how the public opinion in this country, and especially in England, is poisoned by mischievous wirepullers is too evident from the late discussion in the House of Commons about the now martyred mamlatdars. The well-known Minutes of the two High

displayed by Lord Reay and his colleagues in this matter. I go still further and ask, what have we done even to put the true picture of things before the British public and thus counterbalance the incalculable mischief that is being done by interested and mischievous wirepullers. The Parsees want by a public meeting to vindicate their conduct in the eyes of the British public. If I understand rightly, Sir Dinshaw as well as those who are for the public meeting are strong in their assertion that they accord the fullest and most emphatic approval to the action of Government regarding the Crawford enquiry. But however strongly they may feel on the point, as a matter of fact the whole British public has already been given to understand that the natives, including the Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, disapprove the action of Lord Reay and strongly resent the retention in office of the indemnified mamlatdars. Is not this a gross misrepresentation and a slur on the native character, against which Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans all must join to protest? Is it not highly desirable for all sects to write and pass emphatic resolutions in a public meeting expressing their sense of appreciation and gratitude to Lord Reay and his colleagues at their stamping out with an iron hand an evil the progress of which had been a source of infinite anxiety to all right-thinking people? I think this is the only way to set public opinion both in England and India right, and strengthen the hands of Government against ignorant misrepresentation and malicious calumny. I trust our leading citizens and public bodies would soon concert measures for such a public meeting as I advocate.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta's letter which appears in your to-day's issue has let the cat out of the bag. Up to now it was perfectly inexplicable to all how the *Times of India*, which wants to pass as one of the leading journals here, should be so blinded to common sense as to approach the whole question of this now historic enquiry from a wrong standpoint and hurl unmerited abuses at Government. But if the apology tendered by its over-zealous emissary for its conduct, in this behalf be correct—and I take it it must be so, looking to the regard shown by your contemporary for Mr. Chiohgar by a senseless vituperation on Mr. Mehta—it brings out the *Times* in a still worse light. The want of proper reasoning and balance in treating a public question of grave importance, though certainly a grave offence in the public eye, may be pardonable. But what would one think of a journal that merely for the sake of keeping consistency goes on indulging in unwarrantable language to distort facts and poison public opinion on momentous questions by throwing dirt at worthy people, whose actions, if viewed impartially, deserve nothing but unmixed approbation, with a perfect consciousness all along that it was advocating a wrong cause? It is really astonishing to find that the lecture of Mr. Lee-Warner on "Criticism," which your contemporary very loudly commended, should have had no influence on him?—yours &c.,

Aug. 20. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## DEATH IN THE COOKING POT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cooking pots being an engaging subject to all persons, no matter of what caste or degree—European and Hindu—and as I have frequently had to deal with cooking utensils in more ways than one, the remarks I have to make on the same may be deemed sufficiently interesting to warrant insertion in your paper, especially at the present moment. With regard to the tinning of cooking pots I have found that directly after tinning and even after being used a dark lead-like stain can be produced by rubbing with any light-coloured material, but that little or no stain is produced if the same spot be rubbed a few times in succession with clean material. The material, preferably white paper or cloth, should itself be clean and *pure*. The above, however, is not the case if impure kalai (containing lead) has been used in tinning, for only after *several* rubbings is little or no stain produced. This can be proved by taking pieces of pure kalai and "sawder" (solder), when the same results will be noticed. I, however, doubt that impure kalai or sauder has been much used by the tinning wallahs, and for this reason that, although sauder can be worked at a lower temperature than tin, yet it takes longer to coat the copper with it, thus giving more trouble—an important factor in the work of operatives all the world over. An easy test for good kalai is the clear crackling sound that even the thinnest pieces will give when held and bent close to the ear. This is not the case with sawder, unless of tolerable thickness, when some crackling is heard, but not so clear and distinct. There is also a brightness about the tin strip (kalai) that is wanting in the sauder. These appearances also extend to the "tinned" articles, the sawdered vessels always appearing dull in comparison with the properly "kalaied" pots. If the heads of establishment, bearing the above facts in mind, would also have their cooking pots more frequently tinned, we should hear of "dinner disagreeing" much less frequently than we do at present.

With regard to the cooking pots of the future, aluminum pots and pans are now being manufactured, and will, perhaps, if any demand, as should be made for them, become as cheap as copper pots, or if another "copper ring" be formed be no more expensive than the latter. Aluminium is being cheaply produced. Any quantity of the crude material (clay) is available. It is a metal of a most extraordinary character, of light weight, scarcely acted on at all, even by strong nitric or sulphuric acid; and vegetable acids scarcely affect it; hydrochloric acid may be said to be the only one that acts on the metal, and caustic alkalies also, in consequence of which "wont wash clothes" may be said of it, especially if some of the strong soaps advertised be used in such process. Combined, however, with the advantages mentioned above, aluminum is tasteless, odourless, and non-poisonous, at least the small quantity that could possibly get into the food would exert no deleterious action on the animal economy. It should also be noted when aluminium pots come into use the kalaiwallah's occupation will be gone.

I had no intention of dilating on cooking pots as much as I have, and I must particularly call attention to another matter that also frequently disturbs the household. I allude to the green colour so often noticed in puddings made with milk. This colour is rarely or never due to any trace of copper in the milk, in consequence of such having been collected or cooked in copper chatties, but is due to an animal substance, called cholochloin, which is produced by the oxidation of cholophœin, the colouring matter of bile. There should, however, if the animal giving the milk be in good health, be no bile in the milk. It is, however, a fact that bilious matters, as in the human being, will pervade the system of an animal, and the presence of such indicates "liver," the result perhaps of an easy life and too rich food. This seldom occurs in England; hence the green colour referred to in cooked milk is rarely observed there.—Yours, &c.,

E. BEYNON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Macdonald has alarmed the residents of Bombay with a discovery that the kalaiwallas of that city use lead instead of tin for coating copper vessels used in every domestic cookery. The practice had roused my suspicion whilst Health Officer of Poona City. On inquiry I found every kalaiwalla doing his business in good faith. He purchases his tin in the local market and goes straight to his business, believing that the tin he has purchased is as pure as it ought to be. Several specimens of this bazaar tin I tested in my laboratory, and they were found to contain lead. I had no means of ascertaining the proportions of lead and tin by quantitative analyses. This bazaar tin or solder, as Dr. Barry calls it, has been long used as kalai in every city and village, without ever giving rise to any symptoms of chronic lead poisoning. The native veids use the same for preparing their wanga. Their process of purification generally consists in melting tin of the shops and pouring it in the milky juice of *Calatropis gigantea*—a process which does not separate lead. A four-grain dose of 50 per cent. powder is prescribed every day in urinary and other disorders for a number of days without giving rise to any symptoms of lead-colic or palsy. This is all due, in my opinion, to a very small percentage of lead in bazaar tin. The Mahomedans and the Parsees use most extensively pots with bazaar kalai. I would ask my medical brethren of Bombay and the mofussil to say how many cases of chronic lead-poisoning they have traced to the use of such utensils in every-day-cooking amongst their patients. I can say for them, "none." Then, where is the necessity for disturbing public mind by raising an alarm? If a single case of poisoning can be traced to this cause, the blame lies at the door of those people who export tin to this country and not the poor Bombay kalaiwalla. He will be liable to punishment if he knowingly makes use of lead as kalai.—Yours, &c.,

K. V. DHURANDHAR, Civil Surgeon,
H. H. the Gaicawad's Medical Service.

ONE of the applicants to the Lord Chief Justice for a vacant revising barristership on the Home Circuit, bases his claim, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, not only upon his forty-five years' practice as a junior, but upon the fact that in all that time he has never taken an active part in politics.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

### AN APPEAL IN A MURDER CASE REJECTED

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHATHI JABAM.

THIS was an appeal against the decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 14th June last, convicted the accused of the murder of one Jhaver Bhana, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The records showed that on the 11th October last the accused and his brother, Nana, had stolen some *til*, and the father of the deceased, Bhana, discovering it in a field, the two brothers went to him and began to abuse him. The deceased, on hearing his father being abused, came up and questioned the action of the accused, when he was struck by him on the left arm with a stick, the accused's brother, who has since suffered the usual capital penalty, shooting deceased with an arrow, from the effects of which he died almost instantaneously. The Sessions Judge stated in his summing up that there was ample evidence of eye-witnesses to the beating and though the blow from the stick in the ordinary course of things might not have killed the deceased, the arrow was evidently the real means of death. Medical evidence went to show that death owas really caused by the arrow wound. After the assault and death the two brothers absconded, Nana being shortly afterwards arrested in a village in the Baroda limits, the accused being arrested later on. There was no evidence for the defence, of any weight, and as in this case no legal provocation or lawful excuse was suggested or was apparent, it was sufficient to remember that it was murder to kill a person by an act done with the intention of causing his death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. In summing up for the jury, his Honor pointed out the facts as related before them, and warned them to give the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt that might arise in their minds. An unanimous verdict of guilty being returned by them with a recommendation to mercy, on the grounds that it was merely his presence that abetted the murderer, the Sessions Judge convicted the prisoner of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, said: This case came before us on appeal of the prisoner, Bhathi Jhalom, who alleged that he knew nothing about the homicide. It appeared from the Sessions Judge's charge to the jury, that his defence was that he was not present on the occasion—a defence unsupported by evidence, contradicted by testimony, and disbelieved by the jury. We rejected the appeal. The case against the prisoner was that immediately after one Nana had shot an arrow, which inflicted a mortal wound, from which Javar, died, Bhathi dealt Javer a blow on the arm with an iron-ringed stick. It appeared to us from the charge delivered by the learned Judge that the immediate cause of death was the arrow wound, and it was doubtful whether the blow with the stick had accelerated the death. We noticed also that the attention of the jury did not appear to have been formally drawn to the provisions of sections 34 and 114 of the C. I. P., and on account of the importance of the case, and the fact that Bhathi has been sentenced to transportation for life for the murder, we called for the records of the trial and have examined it in our jurisdiction of revision. On reading the evidence we think it would not be contended that the death was physically caused or accelerated by the blow on the arm inflicted by prisoner, the previous wound inflicted with the arrow being mortal. The question, then, which ought to have been plainly presented to the jury was whether Bhathi being present was guilty of murder on the ground that he was then aiding and abetting the act done by Nana, or, to adopt the words of section 34, whether Bhathi was then present in further of a design, common to him, and Nana, of killing Javer. This question not having been plainly presented to the jury by the learned Judge inexpress words, we have considered whether it was brought prominently to the minds of the jury by the charge, evidence, and arguments, and whether as a matter of fact there was evidence from which they might lawfully draw the inference of a common design to murder. We are able to answer both questions in the affirmative. The matter of common design is suggested by the words of the amended charge about intentional aiding, and raised in the summing-up of the Public Prosecutor. The prisoner was defended by a pleader. The evidence laid before the jury was that the prisoner and Nana were brothers and had a common motive of enmity against Javer and his father; that they went together to Javer's house—Nana with a bow and arrow, Bhati with his iron-bound stick, and apparently with the intention of raising an angry altercation. This altercation being raised, Nana shot his arrow, and the prisoner at once used his stick, and Javer fell and died at once. On these facts we think it was open to the jury to infer common design and find Bhatti guilty of murder. The reason why we have examined the whole record is that it is often difficult to determine whether a sudden act is premeditated (Queen *vs.* Sabed Ali, 11 Ben. L. R. 347; the King *vs.* Borthwick, 1 Douglas 207, Reg. *vs.* Aurita, 10 Bom. H. C. R. 497), and a prisoner charged on such facts as exist in the present case is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubts which may exist. As regards Nana and Bhathi, we may apply the words of Foster (Crown Law 54) that they "at the instant the acts were committed, were of the same party, and upon the same pursuit, and under the same engagement and expectation of mutual defence and support. For these reasons we are of opinion that it is unnecessary for us to interfere with the conviction and sentence.

## CRICKET.

### THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL *vs.* THE PROPRIETARY CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Sunday last, resulting in a win for the Proprietarians by 38 runs, thanks to the excellent bowling of Messrs. Mody and Mehta. The following are the scores:—

PROPRIETARY CLUB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N S Mehta c Mistry b Radelia | 22 | not out | 9 |
| M K Jijina run out | 5 | | |
| D H Batlivala b Polishvala | 16 | b Polishvala | 1 |
| J S Daver run out | 8 | | |
| James run out | 2 | | |
| K M Saton not out | 45 | b Polishvala | 3 |
| C J Mody b Mussani | 8 | | |
| S M Motisha c Sethna b Polishvala | 0 | c Mye-God b Mistry | 40 |
| S M Shaw b Mussani | 0 | | |
| S K Ghandhi b Polishvala | 0 | | |
| A N Hadow hit wicket | 4 | | |
| J M Maco b Polishvala | 1 | | |
| Extras | 12 | Extras | 4 |
| Total | 123 | Total for 3 wickets | 58 |

SIR J. J. SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gudiali run out | 0 |
| Radelia run out | 1 |
| N Mussani c Dorab b Mehta | 39 |
| Sethna b Mody | 4 |
| Engineer b Mody | 8 |
| Nicholson b Mehta | 5 |
| Dustoor c Shaw b Mody | 3 |
| Polishvala st James b Mody | 1 |
| A Daruvala l-b-w Mody | 1 |
| Mistry b Mehta | 2 |
| Shroff b Mehta | 5 |
| Sethna, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 85 |

THE most famous of the many lotteries in China at the present time is that known as the Weising. It is of recent origin, is most popular in Southern China and amongst the Cantonese, and is briefly described by the Consul at Canton in his last report on the trade of that place. After describing the great college established by the Viceroy for the encouragement of the study of native literature, with its 100 acres of ground in the city, surrounded by high walls and a moat, Mr. Alabaster observes that colleges abound, and any boy who shows ability has no difficulty in obtaining teaching and support as long as there is hope of success in the examinations, which in China take the place of the racecourse elsewhere. Gambling in the shape of lotteries on the successful candidates are licensed, and in place of putting money on the Derby, the Cantonese satisfy their taste for speculation by backing favourite students. The lists of those entering are published, and the man who can prick on the list of entries the greatest number of the successful scholars, wins the lottery. Men ruin themselves buying lottery tickets; tickets are forged or stolen; promising students are hocussed or bribed not to put out their powers; and examiners are, it is hinted, exposed to serious temptations.

## A PORTUGUESE MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Portuguese community was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano to commemorate the premature death of the late Luis José de Sa, B.A. and LL.B, Subordinate Judge of Panwell. Dr. L. J. Pinto explained that it was at first intended to commemorate the first anniversary, which falls on the 19th instant, with a solemn *Officium Defunctorum* in the Dabool church, but many members of the community having shown preference to some other means by which his memory may be lastingly perpetuated, and in this a number of his friends at Panwell and other places, where the deceased exercised his judicial functions, having manifested their willingness to join, he readily consented to the change, and trusted that the meeting would adopt the necessary measures to satisfy the public desire. Dr. A. G. Viegas having been elected to the chair, addressed the assembly, remarking that a heavy debt of gratitude was weighing upon the community of which the deceased was a talented and distinguished member, and by his disinterested services involving personal anxiety and pecuniary sacrifices, specially in the famous Consulate case, the deceased had established a well-founded claim upon the Portuguese community, which had a duty to recognise it in a public and befitting manner, to show to the world at large that the community, though comparatively poor, was rich in noble sentiments and would not allow to pass into oblivion the memory of their countryman, who was alike their ornament and benefactor. Several resolutions were then proposed and carried, appointing committees to collect subscriptions and leaving the subject of perpetuating the memory by some form or other which may be more durable to commemorate the name of the deceased and at the same time advantageous to the community. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. KIRKHAM AND THE CORPORATION.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The Corporation appears to have made a mistake in rejecting that part of Mr. Kirkham's resolution which endorsed the opinion expressed by the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer that the principle of segregation should apply equally to the rich and the poor. The majority which rejected this proposal were moved, no doubt, by a kindly sentiment. But the law can make no distinction between the rich and the poor, and as for rich lepers, it was expressly declared in Mr. Kirkham's resolution that they might be allowed to keep in their own house, provided they adopted all precautions necessary for the protection of other members of the community from voluntary contact with them. This is exactly the view we advanced on this point some time ago.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE MAMLUTDARS.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The India Office, represented by the Under-Secretary of State before the House of Commons, has failed to act fairly by the Government of Lord Reay in the matter of the Crawford scandal in general, and the guarantee to the official witnesses in particular. Sir J. Gorst is reported to have said that the guarantee in question was given "before the subject came under the cognisance of the Secretary of State." But did not Lord Cross address these words to that Government after his Lordship had fully considered the whole case?—"I desire to say that I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made by your Excellency in Council to ascertain, *under painful and difficult circumstances*, [we underline this phrase] the truth regarding the many serious charges of corruption which have been the subject of this enquiry." And did not the despatch, which ended thus significantly, begin with an equally significant, though less explicit admission that his Lordship was convinced of the misconduct of the accused, but that to save him indulgently from criminal consequences, he utilized the opinion of the Bengal Commissioners who, proceeding on an erroneous basis, had arrived at an erroneous conclusion? Thus the offer of the guarantee was the only means by which the truth could be ascertained, and there was a clear English precedent for that step. Why, then, in the face of these stern facts, was it implied before the House that the Bombay Government had, in following the only course of duty open to it, made an unfortunate blunder? But it might be said that under no circumstances should the guarantee have been given. Now, in the first place, this view overlooks the English precedent in the case of Lord Macclesfield and the victims of his greed; and in the next people who argue that the Government of Bombay should not have done this or that are bound to suggest what they *should have done*. No one, however, has yet ventured on any suggestion of this kind.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 30.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt A Sprot to be Major, vice D A G C Graham, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half pay; Sup. Capt F H A Des Voeux, to be Capt, vice A Sprot.

12th Lancers—Lieut J C B Eastwood to be Capt vice W F H Hinde, seconded.

Royal Artillery—Maj H Lyall retires upon retired pay; Maj A G Walker, from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice D C Dean-Pitt seconded for service with the Local Forces in Victoria; Capt J S S Barker to be Maj, vice the Hon. W C Royley, retired; Lieut A Crawford to be Capt, in succession to M W P Block, detailed to do duty with the Gun Lascar Companies, Ceylon; Lieut P de S Burney, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice J S S Barker; Lieut H G F E de Montmorency resigns his commission; the restoration of Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col E R Elles, from Supernumerary to the establishment, is, vice Maj A D Anderson, promoted, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 2, 1889; Mr H Rudd to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, for service as an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut W F Newnham has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut H G Casson to be Adjt, vice Lieut B W S Van Straubenzee, who resigns that appointment. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, to complete establishment: J Going, and W H Norris.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—The date of seconding of Capt T W C Leathem, for service as Adjt of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is May 15, 1889, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 23, 1889.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts to complete establishment:—E V Martin; and F G de Salvo, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps.

STAFF.

Col R G Woodthorpe, from Maj, Royal Engineers, has been granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, and has been appointed Dep Qrmr-Gen, Intelligence Branch, Bengal, vice Lieut-Col and Col M S Bell, VC, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col W Gordon, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

C M Grenfell, Esq, late Lieut, 10th Hussars, to be Lieut; J A Rowley, Esq, late Sec Lieut, 14th Hussars, to be Sec Lieut.

No enforced retirement will take place among general officers on the Active List during August. There will be four retirements among Colonels, viz:—Col S Crozier, half-pay, late Oxfordshire L I, on Aug 12; E R Cottingham, R A, on Aug 13; G A Furse, half-pay, late 42nd Highlanders, on Aug 21; and C J Cramer-Robert, half pay, late Norfolk Regt, on Aug 28. Three regimental commands fall vacant this month, viz:—The 18th Hussars, vice Col W H Parker, on Aug 1; 1st Derbyshire Regt, vice Col H H Hooke, on Aug 4; and 1st Shropshire L I, vice Col H D Rooke, on Aug 19.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels become qualified for the rank of Colonel in August, viz:—J McClaverty, Derbyshire Regt, on Aug 4; J P Ellervoise, 3rd Hussars, on Aug 5; L F B Cary, Rifle Brig, on Aug 7; C K C Rooke, Royal Scots, on Aug 14; F W Cary East Yorkshire Regt, on Aug 15; F C H Clarke and T Walker, R A, on Aug 17; and C J Ryan, Manchester Regt, on Aug 28.

A distinguished service reward is vacant by the death of Com-Gen Sir Edward Strickland, KCB.

Col A I MaClaverty has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, North-Western District.

Lieut-Col H D Dunlop, half-pay, has been appointed a professor of tactics at the Royal Military Academy from Sept 24, vice Lieut Col S G Pratt.

Lieut-Col B H Burke, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Birmingham, has been ordered to Woolwich for duty.

Maj R A Montgomery, commanding D Battery, 4th Brigade, R A, has been selected as successor of Col A Warry as D A A G, Royal Artillery, at the War Office.

A divisional command in India is about to fall vacant, as Sir Charles Gough, now on leave in England, does not, it is said, return to the East.

Brev-Maj H L Lawson, RE, succeeds Maj C L Mortimer, Royal Fus, as DAAG, Dublin District, from Sept 1.

Two professorships at the Royal Military Academy fall vacant immediately by the retirement of Lt-Cols W G Ross, RE, and S C Pratt, RA.

## MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

THE Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet on July 31 to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House—the banquet usually given shortly before the close of the ordinary Session of Parliament. The guests, 350 in number, included the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Goschen, Lord and Lady Knutsford, the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Lord and Lady George Hamilton, Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, the Right Hon. A. J. and Miss Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, the Marquess of Carmarthen, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl of Winchilsea, the Earl and Countess of Romney, Earl Stanhope, &c.

In responding to the toast of the evening, "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Salisbury, in referring to foreign affairs, said. There are two points of disturbance, though not of great disturbance. In the Island of Crete there are troubles which affect us more, because in former times they have been the harbinger of worse troubles, but which I do not believe on the present occasion need excite serious apprehension. Of course the part of prophet is a dangerous one; but I am disposed to believe that in the present movements there is nothing in the larger sense political, though, in a more narrow sense, that description may be applied to them. The Island of Crete is in possession of Parliamentary institutions; but not being very far advanced on the road to civilisation, it possesses those institutions in a somewhat rudimentary form. If I am rightly informed, the present disturbances, which consist of burning and robbery, and, I am afraid, occasionally of murder, are only the expression on the part of the legitimate Opposition of their disappointment that they are not enjoying the patronage which is in the gift of the majority. (Laughter.) Well, every Opposition has its own way of expressing its views; and I am only glad we do not reside in the Island of Crete. (Hear, hear.) I regret to say it has been widely spread throughout Europe that England is desirous of obtaining possession of that island, and has taken measures for that purpose. Now, I wish most earnestly to repudiate, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, any desire of the kind. (Cheers.) Crete is an island united to the sovereignty of Constantinople by the golden link of the Crown; but it is an island in which the population is divided by race and by creed into two divisions, and one of these divisions is anxious to obtain independence for Crete in all matters of Cretan interest. Well, my lords and gentlemen, I have an impression that I have heard that formula before; and I frankly confess that, looking at the experience of this country, I do not think we need desire to add to the responsibilities of Great Britain another island in that position. The other point in which the horizon is somewhat disturbed is on the frontier of Egypt; and again it is only the reflection of a past war, the recollection of the stupendous evils which followed Dervish activity in past times, that makes us look upon this matter as one of any importance. I hoped that we should have been able to bring satisfactory news of the progress of that matter to this banquet; but at all events I think we may say that it is principally interesting in that it indicates the undoubted fact that that the time has not yet arrived when England can leave Egypt to defend herself. (Cheers.) It is a curious coincidence that almost at the time when the Dervishes were starting upon their mission to attack Egypt, application was made to this country to take measures in the direction of leaving Egypt to herself, which could only be justified on the supposition that Dervish opposition had ceased to exist. (Hear, hear.) We have had, not only from foreign parts, but from domestic advisers, suggestions that the time has come when we ought to abandon Egypt. Now, in respect to this matter as to others, it is important to remember that we are bound by our engagements, and that we have undertaken not to abandon Egypt or renounce our power of assisting her until she is capable of maintaining her own government in the face alike of domestic and foreign foes. (Cheers.) That is an engagement which has been made repeatedly. Now if you have put your name to a bill, it is not very interesting to inquire whether originally you can have value for the process through which you went, nor is it very useful for you to consider whether you cannot take a pen and strike through your name, because that operation might lead you to unpleasant places. (A laugh.) The same is true of nations. We have come under this engagement with respect to Egypt. It is an engagement of which we have no reason to be ashamed. It is sanctioned by the highest consideration of honour, of philanthropy, of humanity, but it is an engagement which brings to us—I readily admit it—no immediate profit, no material profit, no profit except that which always attend the fulfilment of an honourable undertaking. But it is an engagement, be the consequences what they may, which England has undertaken, and which England assuredly will fulfil. (Cheers.) The same consideration applies to a wider subject. There are also advisers who tell us that we may tread what goes on in the south-east of Europe as a matter which concerns this country not at all, and that we may allow enterprises, if such should take place, without any exhibition of objection or hostility on our part. My Lord Mayor, on these matters we cannot afford to exhibit a fluctuating and undecided course. (Cheers.) England cannot leap lightly from one camp into another; England cannot renounce doctrines which yesterday she possessed. England is bound by traditions, by a policy long pursued, by declarations often reiterated, by engagements solemnly entered into, and she can no more turn from the course which those various traditions and engagements point out to her she can no more abandon the position and the policy which in the sight of Europe she has taken up, without sacrificing that influence which confidence alone can give than the private individual can do who should undertake a similar enterprise. (Hear, hear.) We are bound to observe the honourable engagements which we have entered into. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the European community to which we belong. Our first object is peace subject to but one consideration, and that is a peace which—in regard to our past declarations and our oft-repeated policy—we can maintain with honour. (Cheers.) I confess I do not think that any of these dangers against which we are invited to provide are likely to come upon us. No doubt there is a heavy feeling of uneasiness which for many years has weighed over many parts of Europe. Happily, your lordship's mayoralty will be distinguished also by a revival of prosperity, by an increasing commercial activity, an increase in that happiness to the people which a well-rewarded industry alone can bring; but in the middle of this fine and brightening prospect our calculations seem at times to be disturbed by hearing on the distant horizon the grumbling thunder-clouds of war. Is there any real danger that those clouds will come near to Europe? From among the members of both Houses of Parliament warning voices have been raised, which seem to admonish us that such a danger might come upon us; and no doubt the office of prophet is, as I have said, a perilous one to exercise. We live in a state of things to which there is no analogy. Mankind has never seen such vast armies as are being now assembled together. Mankind has never seen such deadly weapons as the sinister ingenuity of science has now put into our hands, and we cannot prophesy what the result of this terrible accession to our powers of evil as well as of good will be. Your lordship in your speech indicated a danger that might come from the caprice or the greed of any single Power. At least let me offer to your consideration this countervailing thought. These tremendous armaments, these terrible instruments of death, must mean to the eyes of any statesman who contemplates the future, and has to decide the fearful issues of peace and war, that when once two nations are locked in the deadly grapple of modern war the end must be destruction to one of them. The victor in such a struggle will be almost bound, when he is victor, to take care that never again shall he from the same quarter be exposed to the same dangers or subjected to the same evils, and every statesman who is casting the horoscope of the future and meditating on the consequences of his acts knows what a fearful stake it is that he is now casting down upon the green cloth of destiny. He knows that if he fails, the nation which he seeks to defend will practically disappear. I cannot, my lord, but feel that that thought, which must be in the mind of every responsible man, is one of the great securities for peace in the present day. (Hear, hear.) The issue is so frightful that men will shrink from challenging it. Men, as they peer over the fearful abyss to which public rumour is inviting them, will shrink back appalled from the terrible fate which, owing to the strength of modern armament and modern science, awaits them, should any accident foil their calculations; and therefore, my lord, I indulge in the hope and confident belief that year after year, though from time to time the scare of war may revive, men will shrink from engaging in its fell and terrible reality. I believe that, all the time we gain by that natural and legitimate terror, the growing prosperity and flourishing industry of mankind will be every year making war more and more difficult and more and more impossible, and will be accumulating and multiplying and riveting the precious securities of peace. (Loud cheers.)

The other speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Stanhope.

## THE CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

JUNCTION OF THE TWO DERVISH FORCES.

THE Emir Maku-el-Nur, advancing by long forced marches at the head of a body of dervishes, succeeded in evading all attempts to intercept him, and effected a junction with Wad-el-Njumi. He chose a track ten miles distant from the Nile, and thus avoided the military posts stationed along the river. Lewis Bey, who has displayed great activity at Wady Halfa, was completely baffled by the Emir's tactics. On one occasion, however, the dervishes had a narrow escape, Captain Lewis coming down on one of their camping-places shortly after they had deserted it. He estimates their force at about five hundred strong, and reports that it is composed in part of a convoy of seventy camels loaded with durra.

THE DERVISH MARCH RESUMED.

A telegram of Sunday's date says that Wad-el-Njumi is now moving northwards. The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo says that the strength of the Dervish force has evidently been under-estimated, and that affairs up the Nile are daily becoming more serious. With regard to the estimated strength of Wad-el-Njumi's force, it has repeatedly been stated that of the 12,000 people originally with him only 2,500 were fighting men. There is no reason to suppose that the apparent incongruity of the respective numbers of fighting-men and non-combatants does not correspond to the actual facts; for when a Soudanese army advances it is the invariable custom to drive along with it the inhabitants of all the places through which it passes. This fact is most distinctly confirmed in this instance, as prisoners and deserters state that the whole country from Aboo Fatmeh to Sarras is completely denuded of inhabitants, all of whom have been forced to join Njumi's army, which is further swelled by a large number of slaves, women and children, who came with the original force from Omdurman, and are employed as carriers of water and provisions. Among the prisoners and deserters the proportion of people who come from tribes distinct from those comprising the fighting force is greater than those who belong to the fighting force itself. The former are, as a rule, half starved, while the latter appear to be well fed.

UNEASINESS AT CAIRO.

General Grenfell has explained to the local sheikhs that, although he could take the offensive immediately, yet the defeat of the Dervishes becomes a greater certainty the further they are allowed to advance northwards. This is perfectly understood and Wad-el-Njumi's advance causes no alarm whatever up the river from Assouan southwards. It is much to be regretted that the same feeling of calmness does not exist here (the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says). On the contrary, Wad-el-Njumi's advance and the continual departure of British troops for the front cause great uneasiness among the native population. I can only repeat that as the Delta is left with only two battalions, and with neither cavalry nor artillery, and as a large force of Egyptian police has been drafted to Upper Egypt, it is not surprising that the numerous alarmists, both European and native, are able to make much capital out of the situation. It must be remembered that Wad-el-Njumi has occupied a position inside the frontier, from which the Egyptian troops have been unable to drive him for some four weeks.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Lieutenant D'Aguilar, with a detachment of Egyptian cavalry, a mule battery, and a company of the 11th Soudanese Regiment, on Wednesday, engaged a party of Dervishes at the south end of Anabi. The enemy lost seventy men killed and eighty prisoners the Egyptian loss being three men killed and two native officers and six men wounded. Lieutenant D'Aguilar reports that the enemy, who held a position in a *cul-de-sac*, were charged by the Egyptians, and that a close *melee* ensued, which resulted in the Dervishes being completely overpowered. He adds that the conduct of the Egyptian troops was excellent. General Grenfell, who arrived on the scene half an hour after the engagement, brought the wounded and prisoners to Toski, where they arrived at 3 p.m. Deserters state that Njumi has established waters depots in the hills. He sent detached parties of camel-men to Toski, who fired on Colonel Kitchener's position. He also despatched a small party of dismounted Dervishes who occupied a portion of the village of Toski, but were driven out, with the loss of thirty-four killed, some being taken prisoners. Numerous small parties of Dervishes are reported to have left Njumi's main body, and to be proceeding towards the north. Colonel Wodehouse reports that Njumi himself has again moved towards the north.

The 1st battalion Yorkshire Regiment arrived at Alexandria on July 31 from Cyprus. The 1st battalion Dorsetshire Regiment proceeds to Cairo. Lieut-Colonel Gossett, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, remains in command of the garrison at Alexandria. The Scottish Borderers started for Assouan from Cairo on July 31.

The Egyptian artillery at Ballana opened fire from the east bank of the river on July 28 upon some parties of Dervishes who were seen in the neighbourhood of their camp, and threw several shells into their midst. Colonel Kitchener arrived at Korosko on the 26th with the Egyptian battalion, having marched there in ten days. Two hundred of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, under Major Ross, and one hundred of the Royal Irish Rifles, arrived on the 28th at Assiout, on the way to Assouan. This contingent will probably complete the Nile force under Sir F. Grenfell, and enable him to take the field with a brigade of British troops and two brigades of Egyptian troops complete in all arms, while leaving sufficient garrisons at all the important points.

SIR S. W. BAKER'S IDEA.

Sir Samuel W. Baker writes to the *Times*:—It may be good policy to wait upon the defensive until the entire Dervish forces shall be united, and then to deliver a crushing blow; but this, to be utterly destructive, would necessitate a large force of cavalry, especially of mounted infantry upon dromedaries, to follow far into the desert in pursuit. It is a cruel warfare to drive the beaten enemy into the waterless sands of Libya, but it cannot be avoided; they have themselves thrown down the gauntlet, and the challenge has been accepted. We shall lose valuable lives in this savage and needless struggle, and in spite of victory, we shall have an annual repetition of these invasions unless by degree, the Soudan shall be reconquered and a firm Government shall be established that will insure the respect of the Arab tribes. I should not recommend a general invasion of the Soudan, as I believe it would reconquer itself if the opportunity is offered: but it will be necessary to secure the two main points—Dongola and Berber. Should this be decided upon there should be no delay as the Nile is rising, and that which would be easy now would be impossible should we repeat our former policy—"Too late." If we are contented with such a limited campaign as the occupation of Dongola and Berber, after the defeat of the Dervish army now opposed to us near Wady Halfa, there will be little difficulty, provided that we are prepared to follow up the beaten enemy and "keep them on the run." Nothing appals a defeated force so much as a rapid and desperate pursuit.

GENERAL ST. JOHN'S VIEWS.

In reference to Sir Samuel Baker's letter, General Sir John Ayde writes:—Are we to assume, as Sir Samuel Baker does, that conquest and annexation are the only resources left with a view to the introduction of what are called civilised institutions into the Soudan, and have we any justification for adopting such a policy? Sir Samuel Baker says that the tribes believe our aim to be their conversion to Christianity, and hence their hostility. In my opinion, judging by the events of the last few years, that however, is not the principal cause of their present attitude. What they chiefly and naturally dread is that we, acting in concert with the Khedive, intend to reconquer their country, and to hand it over to the detested Egyptian Government, a scheme which they will resist to the last. According to my judgment, a policy of conquest and annexation is the very worst that can be adopted; and I do not believe that we have any justification for such an attempt, or that the people of this country would be prepared to accept it. A course of conciliation, combined with subsidies, and the encouragement of commerce, would, in my opinion, prove a far more humane and successful treatment of the question. We have, for instance, in our dealings with the independent tribes on the north-west frontier of India, ample proofs, under very similar conditions, of the success of a conciliatory policy. These Afghan tribes are composed of men equally fanatical, ignorant, and turbulent as those of the Soudan; and in the earlier

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

COLONEL A. B. TULLOCH, C.B., the newly-appointed Commandant of the Victorian military forces, was to sail for Melbourne this month. Colonel Tulloch succeeds Major H. S. Brownrigg of the Rifle Brigade, who has been for some years in the Colony, and has earned universal goodwill. It is a mistake to suppose that Major-General Lord William Seymour refused the appointment which Colonel Tulloch has secured, says the *World*, Lord William's name was mentioned, and the Colonial Government would gladly have received his nomination, but the matter did not go to the length of an offer being made, as his rank as Major-General was held to be a disqualification. The truth is, he is likely to be provided for nearer home.

Colonel Hugh M'Calmont, 4th Dragoon Guards, is commanding the Cavalry Brigade at the Curragh for the drill season, with Captain Sandys as his brigade-major. The "Royal Irish" are under command of Major Currey. The regiment has been looking up very much lately under Colonel M'Calmont, who has more than justified his selection some time ago for the lieut-colonelcy from the 7th Hussars.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General Royal Artillery is losing a most hardworking and valuable staff-officer in Lieut-Colonel A. Warry, who for some time past has filled the office of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, a position which has brought him in close contact with the officers of his regiment, and earned for him their gratitude by his proverbial politeness and consideration. Such officers as Colonel Warry are always welcome at head-quarters.

Colonel E. A. Gore has vacated his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General superintending recruiting at Liverpool, and has assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at Chester, on the formation of the New North-Western District. The appointment will not be filled up but a staff-captain, Major Louis, Liverpool Regiment, will in future have charge of the recruiting arrangements of the Lancashire seaport.

The Royal Dragoons were to march for Colchester immediately after the big review. The regiment has made for itself a reputation at Aldershot during its three years' sojourn which will last long after its departure, and is certainly most creditable to Colonel Maclean and his officers and non-commissioned officers.

Instead of going to Egypt, the 1st Battalion Black Watch (the old 42nd) are to move from Malta to Gibraltar to relieve the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment (50th), which goes to Malta. The Black Watch are a popular regiment at "Gib," at which station they are well known. The move will take place immediately, H. M. S. Himalaya having been detailed to effect the relief.

Commenting on the fact that the 5th Lancers are to be moved next winter from Mhow in the Bombay Presidency to Meerut in Bengal, the *World* writes:—It is a change which will be most acceptable. Mhow is a pleasant station enough, but regiments soon deteriorate in isolated Indian cantonments, and, having regard to the fact that the 5th Lancers have recently passed through a most trying ordeal, it is as well that they should not be allowed to stagnate at the only British Cavalry station in the Bombay Presidency. The regiment is in excellent order now, but it is doubtful whether this state of things would be maintained were it subjected to a few years of isolation.

Captain C. R. Burn, who was lately earning distinction with the Black Mountain Expedition, and was previously on Lord Dufferin's staff, is now doing duty with his regiment, the Royal Dragoons, at Aldershot.

It is not so very many years since the Commander-in-Chief, making his periodical tour of inspection at Chelsea Hospital, came upon an unswept corner, which attracted his index-finger and a robust reproof. The Colonel Commandant of that time proffered a mild but unfortunately worded excuse, to the effect that they were going to have the place painted. "Painted!" echoed the Duke; "a little soap and water and a scrubbing brush would be better." Colonel Fitzgerald the present Commandant, incurred no risk of any such snub the other day, when, on inspecting the lads of the Royal Military Asylum and their quarters, the Duke found everything in smart soldierly form. Nor was this the mere result of an occasional readiness to receive Royalty. Colonel Fitzgerald's rule at Chelsea is marked by an every-day precision which would gain the admiration of any visitor.

We are fully justified in affirming that the new 12-pounder gun is not merely equal but superior to any field-gun in Europe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. A good gun is not, however, the only condition of success; and if the power of modern shrapnel fire is to be fully developed on the next field of battle, it remains to take care that the organisation and tactical training of the *personnel* are such as to guarantee the best possible results being obtained from a *materiel* which the efforts of science have laboured so long and so successfully to perfect.

The First Lord's remarks upon naval shipbuilding are worth repeating:—"To maintain a very large army entails a two-fold demand upon the industries of the country. To have a large army such as those maintained on the Continent necessitates conscription, and conscription means the annual taking away of a large number of men from industrial pursuits, besides throwing the cost of their maintenance upon those who remain in industrial employment. But in naval expenditure an entirely different aspect is put upon the disbursements which are made. The great bulk of expenditure in the Navy goes in the cost of providing additional ships and other equipments. All that money is spent in England, and it simply takes the shape of accelerating and encouraging our first national industry—the building of ships. Therefore, the additional naval expenditure, which for this and the next four years the public has been asked to bear, all will go back into the pockets of Englishmen, and tend to promote and increase that origin of our greatness—namely, the shipbuilding industries of the country."

The absolute unity of sentiment between the military and civil populations is a great compensation for the burden of universal service, says Mr. P. G. Hammerton, in *French and English*. Another is the increase of manliness and the improvement of national health. Of the reality of this improvement I cannot entertain a doubt, having myself frequently known young men who had gained greatly in strength and activity by their military service, and who felt and acknowledged the benefit. This is peculiarly valuable in France on account of the too close confinement of youths in the public schools. The universality of military service has been accompanied by a great increase in the number and activity of the gymnastic societies, and it has led to much military drill within the schools themselves. The sons of peasants acquire some education in the army, which is a valuable instrument for spreading a certain amount of elementary culture, and even more than that, through the regimental libraries. The sons of gentlemen, besides the benefit of physical exercise, are often stimulated by the hope of promotion to improve the education they already possess.

It must be remembered that a very large staff of soldiers, including officers, is annually employed by the National Rifle Association with the sanction and assistance of the War Office, observes the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. Under these circumstances it follows that if volunteers choose to attend in uniform they should observe the conditions imposed upon soldiers as regards their dress and the respect due to their seniors. We have ample authority for saying that the conduct of the majority of the volunteers who frequent Wimbledon has a most injurious effect upon the conduct of the non-commissioned men of the army who are sent there. If volunteers attend in uniform they should do so with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to the wearing of their clothes. We frequently observe officers, sargents, and men of volunteer corps smoking, chatting, and drinking together on those terms of equality which they, no doubt, possess in civilian life. With this we are not concerned so far as it effects that force but the result has been that many of the regulars employed have shown a tendency to copy the lax example set them by the volunteers. Possibly we may be met with the assertion that all this is absurd, and that our facts are based upon unwarrantable data. We make these remarks with the knowledge that the point we have referred to will undoubtedly be taken up very strongly before the next meeting of the National Rifle Association. Of course volunteers, even in uniform, cannot be compelled to observe the usages incumbent upon their comrades of the line; but the question is whether volunteers, when attending this annual meeting should not be permitted or ordered to do so in plain clothes. It is announced that at Bisley there will be no entrance fee for visitors. Thereby it is to be presumed that volunteers in uniform will not gain any advantage over civilians in plain clothes. If such be the case we would advocate the system of abolishing all contests now fired in uniform, and making the meeting thoroughly civilian. At present the semi-military character of the meeting does no good to anyone, and is, we believe, injurious to the discipline of the military element employed at it.

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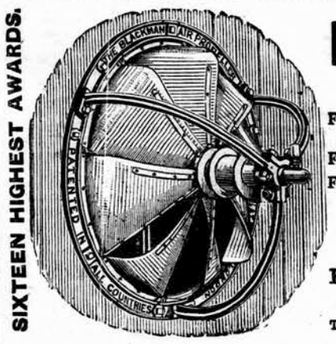

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CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

## GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London**

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HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

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|---|---|---|
| RHEUMATISM | STIFFNESS | SWELLINGS GENERALLY |
| WIND-STROKE | CUTS AND WOUNDS | SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS |
| SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS | BROKEN KNEES | SPAVINS |
| SPRUNG TENDONS | CRACKED HEELS | HEAT LUMPS |
| SORE THROAT | OVER REACHES | BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS |
| INFLUENZA | ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS, | |

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS :—

BEDFORD LODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good.

M. CURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

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I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

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Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS :—

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I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS :—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

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THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS :—

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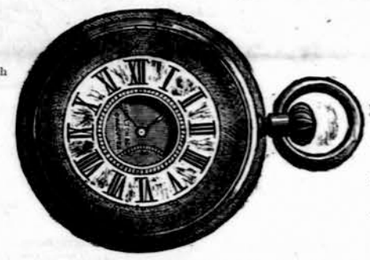

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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